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Flowers In Bloom

—Artist: P. D. Parasnis.

Prof. C. E. M. Joad on

The Future Of Western Civilisation

(See Page 3)

Short Story

LET HIM TALK

By Leslie Halward

He had just been posted to the station, and he knew no one. He had got a bed and dumped his kit and now had the evening to himself. He didn't know what to do He sat on the edge of the bed and wrote and told his mother that he had arrived safely at the new aerodrome and asked her to send on his washing as soon as she could. He wondered who else he could write to. He scratched his head, frowned deeply, and nibbled his upper lip. All at once he put away the writing materials and asked the fellow next to him: "Where's the nearest pub?"

"In the village," he was told. "You'll be lucky if you get any beer."

The same old story. "How far is it?"

"About a mile and a half. Turn left at the Guardroom."

"Doing anything special? I mean, would you care to come along with me? We could try our luck."

"Well, as a matter of fact, I've got a snogging date."

"O.K. I just wondered. Some other time, eh?"

"Well, I've got a snogging date most nights."

"Oh, I see." Arthur ran a pocket comb through his hair and put on his forage cap. "See you later," he said.

It was a lovely evening, cool at eight o'clock after the heat of a summer day. He didn't really want to go to the pub, but what else was there to do? At least, in the pub, he might get a game of darts or find somebody to talk to, and so pass away a couple of hours before it was time to turn in. Provided there was some beer about. And provided the place wasn't packed out with aircrew and Waafs. Aircrew and Waafs. Where the aircrew were, you could be sure of finding the Waafs.

After half an hour's steady walking he reached the pub in the village. It was open and he went into the bar. He got a pint and twenty players and sat down at one of the white-scrubbed wooden tables. He took the top off the pint and looked about him. Four airmen, hot and excited, were playing darts on the almost worn-out board, while a fifth reckoned up their scores and made rude remarks about their performance.

Three more airmen sat at a table and drank quickly and laughed loudly at what wouldn't have amused them at all if they'd been completely sober. There were a couple of tired-looking soldiers, half a dozen aircrew, and, of course, the Waafs. There would be more aircrew and Waafs in the smokeroom. These, Arthur decided, had come into the bar and were drinking beer just to be different.

The girls were giggling and lolling over the tables and their companions in away that made Arthur feel sick. And it wasn't nine o'clock yet. They ought to be put into a room by themselves, or, better still, kept out of pubs altogether. There wasn't place anywhere that you could go into, he thought bitterly, without having to sit watching them getting more and more stupid, having to listen to their drunken, silly conversation.

He stared gloomily at the flat-looking stuff in the glass in front of him. He didn't want it now. He didn't know why he had come into the place at all. He drew smoke deeply into his lungs and blew it out in a short, sharp sigh. He was absolutely fed up to the back teeth with everything and everybody, himself included.

Suddenly, as if he'd been ordered to do it, he grabbed the glass and emptied it at a single draught. He strode up to the counter and had it refilled. Standing there, he half emptied it again, gulping the stuff savegely, spilling some of it down the front of his tunic. He went back to the table, set the glass down hard, and glared at the group of young people who had so annoyed him.

One of the aircrew, a young blond sergeant pilot, was talking quietly and dramatically, just the right amount of tiredness in his slightly husky voice (he's told that story so often, thought Arthur, he's getting quite good at it), while the girls listened, wide-eyed, seeming spell-bound, smoke curling from their parted lips.

"We were at ten thousand feet and going in when the flak started to come up at us good and hard,"

Arthur deliberately didn't listen to any more. He'd heard similar stories a hundred times, so many times that he was sick to death of hearing them. Why the hell couldn't these fellows shut the hangar doors behind them when they came away from the aerodrome? They gave him the screamers with their everlasting line-shooting. And the girls were a damn sight worse, hanging around them simply for what they could get out of them, seeming to lap up the blinding drivel like cats lapping up milk from a saucer.

...And the girls were a damn sight worse, hanging around them simply for what they could get out of them, seeming to lap up the blinding drivel like cats lapping up milk from a saucer . . . But that dark girl . . . .

You'd think they'd have more about them.

That dark girl sitting on the pilot's left, for instance. She looked a cut above the others, somehow. She didn't giggle and loll about as they did, and now, as she listened to the pilot's story, she seemed to be politely interested and not, like the others, pretending to be awed. In spite of himself, Arthur kept looking at the dark girl. She wasn't pretty but she was by no means bad-looking, and she had quite a good figure. The thing about her was that she looked sensible. He couldn't understand her being with a crowd like that.

The blond pilot finished his story, and after a short silence, during which the girls, all except the dark one, gazed at him with fake adoration, he got up and started to carry empty glasses to the counter. He was a little drunk, and as he passed Arthur he bumped against him, spilling some of the beer Arthur was about to drink.

"Awfully sorry, old boy," he said

"That's all right," Arthur said icily.

"Let me get you another."

"That's all right," Arthur said again.

"Oh, but I insist!" the pilot said. He swayed away, carrying the glasses precariously.

In a moment or two he swayed back again, bearing a full pint glass.

"Here you are, old boy," he said. "Oh, I say, I'm damn sorry about all the mess. Tell you what. You come and sit with us."

"No, really, it's quite all right!"

"Do come," the pilot said. "You can't sit paddling in all that stuff. And anyway, we've got a spare woman. Or have we? It doesn't in the least matter. Do come along!"

Reluctantly Arthur got up and took his drink to the next table. The dark girl moved up to make room for him and he sat down beside her.

"Hullo," she said.

"Hullo," he said.

There were no introductions. In fact, except for the dark girl, nobody took any notice of Arthur. The blond pilot, whom the others called Jimmie, kept going backwards and forwards with glasses until everybody had a drink. Then, the instant he was seated, as if he could hardly wait, he said: "I remember once, when I was flying Ansons . . ."

Oh, my God, Arthur said to himself, he's off again! He was, too. He told the company how one night he landed an Anson after it had lost a prop in flight. He went straight on to tell them how, another night, he suddenly became aware of the fact that he was over occupied France in a Whitley, owing to a frightful boob on the part of his navigator.

He told them of the occasion when he brought back to base a Stirling that had had half its tail unit shot away and had holes in the fuselage and port mainplane big enough for a man to crawl through; of the time an engine cut clean out when he was taking off; of the day he belly-landed a Lancaster because his undercart wouldn't come down; how once, because he couldn't see the runway for mist, he kept circling and circling until, when he finally did get down, there were less than five gallons of petrol in his tanks. He told them of the successful raids he'd been on, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfort and Brest. He had been everywhere, flown everything. There was no stopping him. He drank and talked and talked and drank, and the more he drank the faster, the more excitedly he talked, of flying.

Arthur, sitting beside him, listening because he couldn't help it, writhed and sweated and shut his eyes and blew out his breath in ever increasing exasperation, rapidly nearing the point where he couldn't bear any more.

Suddenly, hardly knowing what he was doing, he leapt to his feet. He glared at the blond pilot as if he could murder him. He did not speak. He stood for a moment as if he couldn't recollect what it was he intended to do. And then he grapped the dark girl's arm and pulled her to her feet

"Let's get out of here!" he hissed between clenched teeth.

Half dragging her after him, he almost ran from the place. By the time they'd reached the outside door he'd cooled down considerably, realizing, to his acute embarrassment, that he had the girl on his hands. He felt a fool.

"Well," she said, "what do you think you're going to do with me?" She was smilling, faintly amused by his behaviour and at the same time very patient with him.

"I'm going to take you to camp," he said, defiantly.

She shook her head. "I'm going back to Jimmie," she said.

"Jimmie!" he sneered. "He makes me sick! My God, I've heard some horrible line-shooter in my time, but that one beats the lot!"

Still very patient, still half smiling, she looked at him as a mother would look at a child who wasn't old enough to understand.

"Jimmie isn't a line-shooter," she said. "Not usually. But to-night it's different. Jimmie lives for flying. Ever since he was old enough he's wanted to do nothing else. He's been flying almost continuously for nearly five years. And to-night he can talk of nothing but the flying he's done. He can't think of anything else. You see," she went on, very slowly, "this morning Jimmie was grounded—for good. The M.O. told him he'd never fly any more. As far as flying is concerned, from now on he can live only in the past. To-night," she continued, aplogizing for him, "he's a little drunk."

Arthur didn't say anything. He just couldn't think of anything to say

"I'm going to marry Jimmie," the girl said, stating a simple fact. "Next month."

Arthur nodded. "Congratulations," he said, automatically.

(John O'London's)

"I thought I'd like to see what my husband looked like in glasses!"

JAP 23RD ARMY SURRENDERS

The Japanese 23rd Army surrendered to 17th Indian Division at Thaton, north of Moulmein, in the last week of October. This was the Jap Army that struck at India in the Kohima and Imphal areas early in 1944: Jap commanders handed their swords to Maj. Gen. W. A. Crowther, D.S.O., 17th Indian Division Commander: Col. Nakeo, Jap 168 Regiment Commander, hands over his sword to Maj. Gen. W. A. Crowther, D.S.O.

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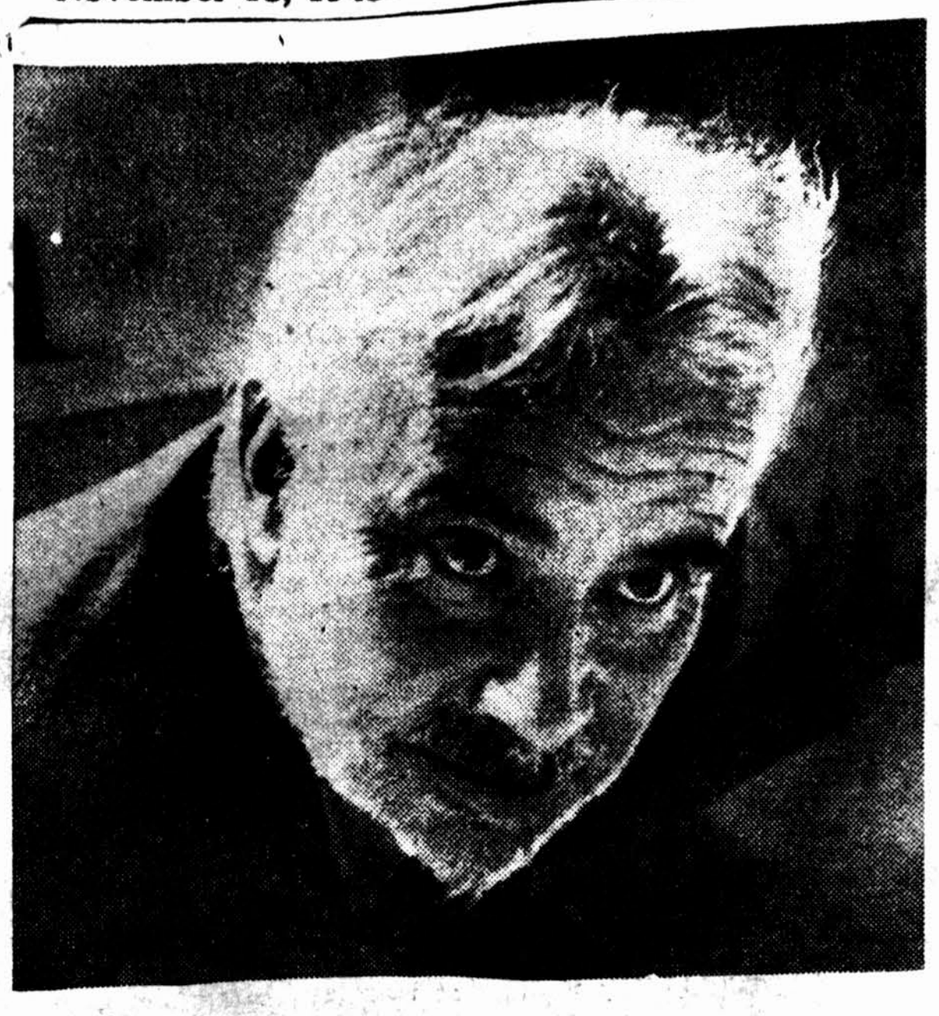

What is the distinctive feature of Western Civilization? Undoubtedly it is the glaring disparity between the power of science and the wisdom of man. Man can fly in the air like the bird. He can swim in the sea like the fish. The only thing that he does not know, apparently, is how to walk on the solid earth! This is how Dr. Joad diagnoses the malady eating the core of Western civilization. The remedy he prescribes in the next article. "A Federation of European States".

Prof. C. E. M. Joad

THE FUTURE OF WESTERN CIVILISATION

In the nineteenth century the English believed in a law of progress. Each generation was to rise upon the shoulders of its predecessors to even greater heights of knowledge, beauty, culture, goodness, wealth and comfort—especially of wealth and comfort. We who have lived through two wars feel less confident. Our own substitute, I suspect for the Victorian law of progress would be the theory of civilizations' recurrent rise and fall, described in Spengler's "Decline of the West." Civilizations, says Spengler, run in cycles. Like the individual of whom they are composed they pass through their inevitable phases; they are young, come to maturity, grow old and fall to pieces. Spengler distinguishes eight civilizations—or rather, cultures, as he calls them—in the history of mankind, each of which has passed through a roughly parallel course.

Sir Flinders Petrie, digging in the stands of Egypt and the Near East has recorded the finding of the ruins of no less than seven different cultures, each of which reached a high stage of civilization and then apparently decayed. Reflecting upon Spengler's theory and the archaeological discoveries that seem so convincingly to illustrate it, one is tempted to wonder whether there may not be some fundamental flaw in human nature which, while permitting man to raise his life to a certain level, forbids him to maintain it at the level reached for more than a certain time. When its appointed span has run, the civilization, it seems, declines. Suppose for a moment that there is such a law. Why should we suppose that our own Western civilization is immune from its operations? What is there so particularly wise and virtuous about us, that *we* should succeed when so many have failed?

THE APE IN MAN

What is the distinctive feature of Western civilization? It is the disparity between our powers and our wisdom. The architect of our civilization is science—science which has explored the world of physical nature, tapped its powers, and harnessed them to man's service. But while science has given us powers fit for the gods, we bring to their use the mentality of savages and schoolboys.

Look, for example, at that aeroplane humming across the summer sky; the knowledge of mathematics, of dynamics and mechanics, of electricity and internal combustion, the ingenuity in the application of that knowledge, the skill in the working of woods and metals that have gone to its making are such as to suggest that its inventors were supermen. The intrepidity, resolution, and courage which were shown by the early flying men were the qualities of heroes.

Now consider the purposes for which the modern aeroplane has been in the past, and seems all too likely in the future again to be used, to drop bombs that shatter and choke, burn and poison and dismember defenceless people, so that, as an English novelist has put it, "modern war has become a running away with one's small children and a not being able to run fast enough". These, one feels, are the purposes of idiots or devils. While the superman made the aeroplane, the ape in man has got hold of it.

MIRACLE OR IMBECILITY?

Or consider the miracle of the wireless. Men of genius by the dozen, men of talent by the hundred have laboured in order that wireless might be. They succeeded; and with what results? I will give the answer in terms of an experience of my own, when sitting in my study in the country on a hot evening, just before the war, I thought I would like to hear some music. The knobs were turned, the forces of nature were summoned and duly obeyed; the miracle was performed. Travelling to me through the interstices of the ether from a distance of a hundred miles there came the sound of a voice—"Ladies and Gentlemen," it announced, "Syd Ambone will now sing 'Tripe and Onions'."

This contrast, the contrast between the miracle of our powers and the imbecility of the uses to which we put them, seems to me to run right through our civilization. Just think of the things that science can enable us to do, We can talk across continents and oceans, telegraph pictures, instal television sets in the home, listen in Delhi to Big Ben striking in London, ride above and beneath the earth and the sea. children can talk along wires, typewriters are silent, teethfilling is painless, liners have swimming baths, crops are ripened by electricity, roads are made of rubber, X-rays are the windows through which we behold our insides, photographs speak and sing, murderers are traced down by wireless, hair is waved by electric current, submarines go to the North Pole, aeroplanes to the South.....Yet, we cannot in England in the midst of our enormous cities provide a little space where poor children may play in comfort and safety, with the result that we kill them with our cars at the rate of 4,000 and mutilate them at the rate of 200,000 a year (these are peace-time figures).

PREDICAMENT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

To sum up the situation, while in power we have outstripped all our predecessors, in wisdom we have stood still. We have achieved an unprecedented mastery of the means to the good life, but in knowledge of how to live we have not passed beyond the level reached by the ancient Greeks.

This, the peculiar predicament of Western Civilization, was forcibly brought home to me by a representative of your own civilization, an Indian Philosopher who happened to be my neighbour, just before the war at a public luncheon. In the morning's paper there had been reported some new marvel of our technical skill. Somebody had succeeded in flying from Moscow to New York in 24 hours—or was it 24 days?—anyway, he had flown very fast, or somebody had succeeded in driving a motor along the sands of Pendine in South Wales rather faster than somebody else. And making conversation conveniently, as one does at public luncheons, I commented on the feat to my companion. "What a wonderful performance", I remember saying to him, "Yes," he replied, "it is wonderful. In fact yours is a wonderful civilization. You can fly in the air like birds and swim in the sea like fishes, but how to walk up on the earth you do not yet know".

THE MORAL

Let us apply these generalizations to our present predicament. The moral is surely obvious enough. Give a schoolboy an airgun and he may break a few windows or shoot a sparrow or two, but that is the extent of the damage; give him a modern Tommy Gun and you turn him into a public menace. One does not, after all give the baby a box of matches, or a modern Government the atomic bomb. Yet this precisely is what science has done to our generation, with the result that we are within measurable distance of destroying ourselves through sheer inability to control the powers which it has placed at our disposal. It is not, therefore, necessary to show that mankind is worse than it has been in the past, to realise the danger in which we stand. It is sufficient to point to our need to be very much better; better, because we are so very much more powerful, all of which means in effect that if our civilization is to continue, we must eliminate war.

Copyright) (To be concluded).

Britain's V2

At Cuxhaven, B. A. O. R. scientific experts are experimenting with the V. 2 rocket. Picture shows: A view of the rocket in the vertical firing position surrounded by fuel lorries

I DID SEE THE ROPE TRICK

I wonder how many among my readers, including my own countrymen, would be inclined to accept my word if I venture to tell them that nearly half a century ago I had actually seen the Rope Trick, that much discussed and much discredited feat of magic, which some of its Western critics have gone to the extent of characterising as "the biggest lie in Asia"—performed in broad daylight and in an open space in the presence of a large crowd of fellow-spectators. Even at the risk of being included among those whom the late Sir Denison Ross, of anti-malarial research fame and a most persistent poohpooher of the reality of the Trick, would have dubbed as "lie-witnesses," I must put it on record in all truth that I was an eye-witness of the performance and have, to this day, zealously treasured up the memory of the incident as one of the strangest experiences of my life.

I must say, however, that during my stay in my native district of South Kanara (Madras Presidency) till the age of twenty, I did not regard the incident as anything exceptional, since I had been accustomed during my youth to witness several other "juggler's tricks" of an equally mystifying character, like the boy-in-the-basket trick, the mango trick, the popped rice trick, the dancing doll trick, and other well known items in the repertoire of the itinerant Indian juggler. Indeed, these tricks, including the Rope Trick—which I must have seen at least twice in Kanara—had become a so familiar and real experience to me that in the twenties and thirties of this century, when I had become a permanent resident of Bombay, I was surprised as well as amused not a little to notice in the British and Indian newspapers of the period a fierce controversy raging as to the reality of the Rope Trick and Western critics of the eminence of Lord Ampthill (former Governor of Bombay and President of the Magic Circle, London), Sir Denison Ross, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lt.-Col. R. H. Smith, (Chairman of the Occult Committee of the Magic Circle), Sir Leonard Rogers, Sir Francis Griffith and other members of the Magic Circle following in the footsteps of well known English professional magicians of earlier days like J. N. Maskeline, David Devant, Thurston and Carter, and denouncing the Trick as "a fraud", "a pure myth" and as "the biggest lie in Asia." I was relieved, however, to find that as against this formidable phalanx of hostile critics and 'doubting Thomases,' there were also persons, occupying respectable status in life, who were coming forward to bear voluntary testimony, as eye-witnesses, to the reality of the Trick

WHAT I SAW

Let me now proceed to describe the Rope Trick as I saw it performed in 1896, when I was a Middle School student in Mangalore, the headquarters-town of South Kanara. The performance took place in the forenoon of some day during the midsummer vacation in the centre of the very extensive compound (over 100X150 yds.) of the one-time Taluk "Kutchery" which fronted the Car Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the town. There was no nearby tree, wall or building which could have served as a "helpful adjunct" to the juggler's deception. As far as I can recollect, the party of jugglers consisted of only three, a man of advanced age, a woman some years younger, and a boy of about 10 or 12. They were probably father, mother and son. The male wore a loin cloth and turban of the usual colour of the earth, while the boy had only a tight-fitting loin cloth of scanty dimensions. The woman, of course, wore a saree. The crowd, which must have numbered anything from two to five hundred, had formed a ring round the jugglers. I had succeeded in pushing myself to the front row of this ring and could thus get a clear view of the performance. The Rope Trick came as the grand finale of a programme which lasted for about 90 minutes and which included the familiar dancing doll trick, the popped rice trick (in which a quantity of ordinary dry rice, placed in a winnowing basket, begins to turn into popped rice in the course of a few minutes, the grains heaving and "popping" 'en masse' as you look on), the mango trick and the boy-in-the-basket trick.

Wild and prolonged drum-beating by the old man as well as his wife took place as a preliminary to the last and most impressive item of the show, the juggler repeatedly going round the ring, ejaculating from time to time loud cries and appealing to the crowd to respect the solemnity of the occasion and allow them to face the last ordeal—the loss of their only child—without any disturbance. He then took out a ball of flexible rope, about half an inch thick, from a bag and going to the centre of the ring and holding a few coils of the rope at one end of it in his right hand and the rest of the coils in his left hand, he threw up the coils in his right hand vertically into the sky, to the accompaniment of loud drum-beats sounded by the woman. Following closely the movements of the rope, I saw it mounting up and then dangling in the air from a height of about 15 feet, the top-end of it being not clearly discernible against the background of the sky. Looking down I noticed that the lower end of the rope had left the juggler's hand and was resting in a few coils on the ground.

BOY VANISHES IN AIR

The old man then summoned the boy, who was all trim, to the proximity of the rope, and after a good deal of interchange of pathetic words with his wife which concluded with her reluctant consent being secured for the sacrifice of her darling child 'in compliance with the imperative demand of the illustrious patrons gathered there', he commanded the boy to mount up the rope and proceed to the regions above. With bows first to his parents and then to the assembled crowd, the boy caught hold of the dangling rope and climbed up, hand-over-head in monkey-like fashion, and reached the top of it in less than a couple of minutes, and then—simply melted away into the thin air, leaving every spectator, who was breathlessly following his upward movements, gaping in utter amazement! The moment the boy disappeared in the sky the rope was seen to fall down in a heap to the ground.

Loud bewailing on the part of the disconsolate mother was succeeded by spectacular efforts on the part of the father to console her, reminding her of her prior consent to the sacrifice and assuring her that, God willing, everything would turn out all right in the end and her child might yet return to her safe and sound, especially since, he was sure, their "illustrious patrons' also, who had gathered round them there that day, would not require the permanent sacrific of their darling, but only a temporary one. This was followed by prolonged drum-beating of a fierce nature befitting the culminating point of the show. The old man then began to shout for his boy, calling him by endearing names and waving his hand towards all the directions of the compass over the heads of the crowd. The mother also joined in these supplications to the boy in a well simulated heart-rending manner The spectators, whose minds had thus been worked up into high tension and who were straining their ears to catch the least sound of a respons, from somewhere, were immensely relieved, after a few minutes' interval to hear a far-off juvenile voice say "I am here! . . . . I am here!" And, indeed, immediately afterwards, the identical boy who had climbed up the rope a while ago and suddenly become 'non est' in the air, was seen by all of us vigorously pushing his way through from behind the crowd in one section of the ring and then running straight into the extended arms of his beaming mother. Simulated rejoicing and fondling over, all the three jugglers were finally seen going the rounds with their bowls for the richly deserved 'baksheesh' from the assembled patrons.

TRICK—NOT A MYTH

Such was the Trick which I saw performed and the memory of it has remained still green with me in spite of the passage of nearly half a century of years. During the past five decades I have seen innumerable feats of magic, illusion, hypnotism and even downright deception, clever as well as clumsy, at the hands of professional and non-professional magicians, Western and Eastern, including jugglers, "yogis", "sadhus" fakirs" and "professors". I am not a sentimentalist, but claim to be a sober rationalist and have on each occasion tried to reason out the "why" and "how" of each strange performance or phenomenon that I have witnessed. In most cases the mystery behind the tricks or the phenomena was capable of being solved by me by simple explanations, but there have been a few cases also with reference to which I have been obliged, at long last, to exclaim to myself, 'a la' Hamlet:

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio.
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

I include among cases of the latter type the Rope Trick which I have described above as I saw it in my native town. There have been a few other experiences too, which came in later and which have baffled me for solution and continue to do so to this day. In view of the fact that quite a number of other persons too, Orientals as well as Occidentals, to impeach whose veracity or to doubt whose powers of discrimination would be the height of presumption, have borne independent testimony, as eye-witnesses, to the reality of the Rope Trick, I think I am justified in holding that the Trick is not a myth or a hoax and that it has been performed by Indian jugglers in at least a score of cases within living memory in the presence of entirely truthful witnesses.

Holding the view expressed above, I regard the statement made in 1934 by Lt.-Col. R. H. Elliot, Chairman of the Occult Committee of the London Magic Circle, "I have no hesitation in saying that the rope trick has never been done and never will be," to be sheer impudence, born of superficial contact with Indian life and thought. The facts that offers of large awards made since the days of Lord Curzon, including one of £500 from the Magic Circle and another of Rs. 10,000 from the proprietors of "The Times of India", had failed to produce any performers of the Rope Trick and that search throughout India in recent years has not disclosed the existence of anyone who can perform the trick in the open, have been trotted out as sufficient proof not only of the non-existence of persons capable of doing the Rope Trick, but also of the impossibility of the trick having been

"The Rope Trick as I saw it"

By R. K. Prabhu

Most readers of this page will no doubt be surprised to be told by Mr. Prabhu that the famous Indian Rope Trick, about which there has been so much controversy in this country and abroad, is not a myth as suggested by its detractors, but a reality—whatever the explanation of the strange phenomenon which accompanies the Trick. Mr. Prabhu avers that he was an eye-witness of the Trick when it was performed by an itinerant juggler in Kanara in the last decade of the last century.

performed or witnessed at any time in the past. Can the height of supercilious presumption go further?

INDIAN EYE-WITNESSES

Whatever might have been the case during the past decade or two, there is ample evidence to show that in various parts of the country the trick had been performed in previous decades by jugglers and witnessed by large crowds and its reality testified to by persons of unimpeachable character and social standing. We have the testimony of Mr. G. Annaji Rao, M.A.,B.L., an Advocate of Bombay, who is still living and who told the readers of "The Times of India" in April 1934 that in the early nineties of the last century he saw the trick performed at Coondapur (South Kanara Dt.) in the open compound of the residence of the then District Munsift of the place. He wrote, inter alia, "The ball of rope ascended the clear sky until it was lost to view . . . . The boy caught hold of that slender rope and ran up it like a monkey. It is a well-known trick. We all flocked to see it. We gaped at it and we wondered. But all the while we knew that it was bound to happen in the usual course. I was in the Matriculation Class then and had developed enough scpticism even in those days, and if anyone else had told me such a thing was seen by him, I should certainly have disbelieved him. But there I was in a group of nearly two hundred people of my acquaintance. The boy ran up until he was lost to sight. Then the rope was drawn in and the performer announced amidst the thunder of triumphant drum that he had actually sent the boy to heaven (he called it asman)."

Then there is Mr. Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Bar-at-law, of Rajkot, who wrote to the same journal in 1934 that he saw the trick performed in Bombay while he was staying there in the Great Western Hotel. Mr. Munshi stated: "The last trick he [i.e. the conjurer] performed was the rope trick. He threw up a ball of thin thread. The thread stood perpendicularly without any support from the top or sides. I saw the thread hanging straight up. Then the boy who was with him went up the thread. As he went up he was speaking loudly to the conjurer. His voice became less in pitch as he went up higher. In a few minutes it was inaudible. Then the conjurer showed his anxiety about the whereabouts of the boy. In a few minutes there was a noise as if something had fallen from above. The noise was repeated three or four times. During these incidents, the conjurer declared that what had fallen from above were parts of the body of the boy. Then he covered these parts with his basket and chanted some Mantras, and the the boy emerged from the basket hale and hearty and salaamed spectators in the usual manner As it was 10 a.m. there were not many spectators" Other indian corerespondents in various Indian journals have vouched for the performance of the trick in places as far separated as Calcutta, Malabar, Daman (Gujerat) and Ceylon

NON-INDIAN TESTIMONY

Coming to non-Indian witnesses of the trick, we find "Peeler", evidently a European, writing in "The Times of India" of 1st May 1934, "I saw this trick performed in 1912 on the police parade ground at Malappuram, Malabar, in the presence of some of the constabulary The trick was performed by two itinerant jugglers and a boy of about 6 years of age. A rope of about ½ an inch in thickness and 30 feet in length was thrown in the air by one of the men It stood straight up, and the boy was then called on and told to climb the rope which he did and disappeared after reaching the top, the rope falling to the ground After a lapse of about 15 minutes one of the jugglers called on the boy to appear and I saw him coming from a nullah about 2 furlongs away I was very much astonished at seeing this and questioned them as to how the trick was done, but could elicit no information from them beyond the fact that they were endowed with certain supernatural powers, which enabled them to do this performance and eke their living."

Another European, writing to the same journal from Warangal about the same time, stated that "in one of the cantonments in the U.P. some 20 years back" one of the jugglers who gave a performance "threw a thick rope in the air which stood erect without any visible sign of support; then a lad naked with the exception of a loin cloth climbed to the top of the rope and disappeared into thin air. After a few minutes he reappeared amongst the crowd." Again, one "Veritas", writing to "The Statesman" of Calcutta on 19th June 1934, stated that he saw the Rope Trick performed by an "ordinary Indian juggler", a Mahomedan, in Simla in 1891 "The rope was certainly thrown into the air," he observed, "and appeared to remain attached to something invisible to the naked eye. A boy climbed up this rope and disappeared, to appear later on amongst the crowd of spectators—certain harrowing details have been omitted." Among other European witnesses of the Trick can be cited Sir Ralph Pearson, formerly Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. Frontier Province, who saw it in West Khandesh District of Bombay Presidency in 1900, a Mr. Arthur Young who witnessed it in Assam, Col. Bernard, one-time Chief Commissioner of Calcutta Police, Col. Lionel James, a Bengal planter, and a Mr. "Percy M" who saw it in Simla "before 1884".

MENTION BY SHANKARACHARYA

The earliest mention of the Rope Trick in India—and for the matter of that, in any part of the world—appears in the writings of the great philosopher Shri Shankaracharya of Malabar, who lived in the 7th century A. D. In his "Bhashya" or commentary on the Brahma Sutras (1-1-17) the following lines appear: "As the magician who in reality remains upon the earth is different from the magician who with sword and shield climbs up the rope". Though the type of trick referred to here differs in matters of detail from that which is generally described by modern eye-witnesses, the central fact remains that the magician whom the Shankaracharya had in his view did appear to climb up a rope illusorily suspended in the air. What became of the magician who "with sword and shield" thus climbed up is not stated. Possibly he disappeared in the thin air like the boy in the modern trick. Or, did he hack himself to pieces and let these pieces fall to the ground from the invisible "above"? I wonder if any commentators of Shankaracharya's commentary have shed any light on the further details of the trick in vogue in the 7th century I shall not be surprised to learn that the authentic tradition confirms my surmise

IBN BATUTA'S STORY

If my surmise should prove to be correct, the gory type of Rope Trick would appear to have been as common as the more innocent one witnessed by me and a host of others A striking account of this gory type has been given by the famous Arab traveller Ibn Batuta, who toured through India and China in the 14th century A D and who has written an account of his travels which have been translated into English Describing what he saw in the course of an entertainment held at the palace of the Khan of Hang-chow (modern Hankow), who was his host, Ibn Batuta writes

"That same night a certain juggler, one of the Khan's slaves, was there. The amir said to him 'Show us some of your feats.' So he took a wooden ball with holes in which there were long leather thongs, and threw it into the air. It rose right out of our sight, for we were sitting in the middle of the palace court, during the season of intense heat. When nothing but a short piece of the cord remained in his hand, he ordered one of his apprentices to go up the rope, which he did until he too disappeared from our sight. The juggler called him three times without receiving any reply, so he took a knife in his hand, as if he were enraged, and climbed up the rope until he disappeared as well. The next thing was that he threw the boy's hand to the ground, and then threw down his foot, followed by his other hand, then his other foot, then his trunk, and finally his head. After that he came down himself, puffing and blowing, with his clothes all smeared with blood, and kissed the ground in front of the amir, saying something to him in Chinese. The amir gave him some order, and thereupon he took the boy's limbs, placed them each touching the other, and gave him a kick, and up he rose as sound as ever. I was amazed and took palpitation of the heart, just as had happened to me when I saw something similar at the court of the king of India, so they administered some potion to me which removed my distress. The qadi Afkhar ad-Din was sitting beside me, and he said to me: 'By God, there was no climbing or coming down or cutting up of limbs at all: the whole thing is just hocus-pocus'."

A PURILE THEORY

Major L. H. Branson, to whom Mr. Will Goldston, Founder and past President of the Magicians' Club, London, gives a certificate as "a gifted magician who spent a quarter of a century in India with the Indian Army" and who has written a book entitled "The Indian Conjuring", has characterised Ibn Batuta's description of the Rope Trick as "altogether too incredible" and, therefore, of no value at all! Regarding the Trick itself, he observes, "I maintain that the trick has never been performed out of doors. That is to say, that a rope thrown up into the air has not remained suspended in mid-air, nor has any boy ever climbed up it; that when at the top he has not disappeared, and that after his disappearance he did not come down in bits, covered in blood or otherwise." Such sweeping remarks carry their own condemnation and few open-minded investigators of the truth of the Rope Trick will be disposed to attach any weight to them, Mr. Goldston himself, while not prepared to go the whole-hog with the Major and while thinking it possible that "at the stated dates and places some version of the traditional rope trick was performed", suggests that "Probably a bamboo rod, covered with rope, was made to stand in the air. If so I think much of the rest was hallucination, induced probably by atmospheric conditions, and the distance of the witness from the performer." A similar suggestion was put forward by Maskelyne, the well known British illusionist, who considered that the rope "was probably a number of small bits of bamboo, connected by joints which could be made to lock, and covered with some flexible material imitating the strands of a rope." That such a purile theory should be advanced by some of the foremost Occidental professional magicians shows the depths of ignorance of real Indian conditions prevailing in the minds of even clever and intelligent practitioners of the art in the West and to what straits they are driven in explaining away phenomena which they are unaccustomed to witness in their own countries and which they themselves are unable to produce

The "gory" type of Rope Trick—showing the mutilated parts of the man who has climbed up and disappeared from view, falling down from "nowhere".

"MASS HYPNOTISM"—NOT AN IMPOSSIBILITY

Mr. Goldston even scouts the theory of "mass hypnotism" in explanation of the Rope Trick. He says: "I have never met a hypnotist who was capable of influencing two persons simultaneously, let alone a crowd." This is most extraordinary—and arrant nonsense. I have seen half a dozen citizens of Bombay, among whom was an England-returned Indian doctor, made to sit in a row on chairs and told sharply by an Indian hypnotist that however

(Continued on Page 22)

New Food Treatments Will Make A Healthier World

By JAMES RORTY and N. PHILIP NORMAN

Nutrition starts with the soil, the climate, and the characteristics of the plant.

Already direct-by-mail food distributors are getting premium prices for whole-grain flour milled from wheat grown on the highly mineralized soils of Deaf Smith County, Texas, where the people have practically no tooth decay—although that's possibly due in part to the fluorine content of the water. A number of small-time entrepreneurs are processing and selling the products of their "mineralized gardens." Others are marketing with some success their compost-fertilized vegetables, fruits, and cereals—a business which in Europe before the war attained considerable proportions. By general admission, compost-heap fertilization is a good and conservative (though still rather expensive) way of insuring balanced plant nourishment. And, as the United States Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell has pointed out, some of the principal truck and fruit growing regions of America's eastern seaboard are so deficient in essential minerals that the actual nutritive content of the "protective" foods which they supply the great cities may be questionable.

That laboratory has also discovered that winter-grown hothouse tomatoes contain only half as much Vitamin C as do tomatoes of the same variety grown in full summer sunlight. Reviewing these and other experiments, Dr. L. A. Maynard, director of the laboratory, has suggested that future "yardstick" requirements for Vitamin C, when expressed in terms of tomatoes, had better specify whether summer or winter-grown tomatoes are meant.

Logically, the official nutrition standards should also specify the variety of the tomato, since some kinds have twice as much Vitamin C as others. The difference in vitamin content of different varieties runs even higher for onions, cabbage, lettuce, and other vegetables. A Northern Spy apple, for example, contains five-times as much Vitamin C as a Mackintosh. There are similar variations in Vitamin A content and other food factors

Given such differences, would it not be possible to step up the world's diet at its source by concentrating on the production of high-vitamin varieties, grown in favorable climates on naturally fertile or completely fertilized soils? It certainly would. Moreover, the plant breeders have already proved that it is just as practicable to breed for vitamin content as for productivity and resistance to disease. In fact, many eminent nutritionists, especially those with agricultural background like Dr. Maynard, suggest that the improvement of the world's diet is primarily the job of the soil chemist, the plant breeder, the dirt farmer, and the food processor, rather than that of the manufacturer of synthetic vitamins, amino acids, and other synthesized food fragments. For example, Professor William A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri, has shown that the protein content of wheat rises step by step from east to west across the state of Kansas, depending upon the thickness of the underlying layers of limestone and their nearness to the surface

Refrigeration

Further improvement of the best available wheat varieties, plus concentration of wheat growing in the favored areas, plus recently developed techniques of selective milling, plus transfer of the milling operation to the store or home in order to conserve vitamins and prevent spoilage—all these actual or prospective developments are likely to give some brisk competition to the millers who now are fortifying their flour with synthetic vitamins. Moreover, if we can do this with wheat, we can almost certainly do it with other cereals and, indeed, with most of the staple plant foods of the American diet

Another major development which awaits the lifting of priorities is a huge expansion of food refrigeration in all its branches. As a result, we may expect not only a substantial improvement in our eating habits but, in addition, a new freedom for both farm and city housewives.

The weapons that will win us this freedom are the quick-freezer, the refrigerator locker plant, the big zero cabinet for the farm, and the small one for the city apartment. The 1944 back of quick-frozen foods totalled over a half billion pounds and estimates for 1945 run as high as 800 million pounds.

In 1930 there were only 30 quick-freezers in the United States; by 1945 the number had risen to nearly 500 plants. Some canners and dehydrators have hedged their futures by adding quick-freezing departments to their factories.

Research and technical advances have been continuous. Production costs have been reduced and retail prices have also dropped. The nutritional value of quick-frozen foods will also be enhanced, both by the selection of high-vitamin varieties, grown in the best soil and climate, and by the improvement of quick-freezing method.

Water Barge

TVA has made an important contribution to post-war food economy by developing a new kind of river barge which (with auxiliary processing barges in tow) is now successfully quick-freezing, all sorts of little-known fish, including carp, buffalo, drum, and spoon-bill sturgeon. At a trading post in Hudson's Bay a new plant is freezing white fish, northern pike, and golden muskellunge.

The Grange League Federation Co-operative, serving New York and parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has demonstrated the practicability of freezing bread. Home bread makers, if they like, can freeze a big batch of batter at the beginning of the week and bake it as needed.

So far, one of the main bottlenecks of the quick-freezing industry has been the delay in making and distributing home freezing cabinets because of wartime priority restrictions. Within two years after the war, the industry expects to sell over a million of these units. Eventually, they may be as common as electric refrigerators and washing machines are now. The smallest home freezer will have a capacity of four to five cubic feet. Preparation of fresh vegetables for freezing, for which the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides detailed instructions, involves less trouble than an ordinary home canning operation, and the frozen product is superior, both in flavour and in food value. Even after six months of storage, frozen foods show little loss of nutritive content

On the farm the zero cabinet, in the farm size of seventeen to twenty cubic feet will not only emancipate the farmer's wife from the burden of canning, meat curing, and pickling, but will also salvage, for either home consumption or later sale, much fresh produce that might otherwise be wasted. Thus far, the farm market for freezer units has not even been scratched, because the expansion of refrigerated locker service has taken precedence

By the end of 1944 over 5,500 locker plants were in operation, and the U.S. War Production Board had applications for many more. The minimum expectation of the industry is 15,000 plants by 1950, and some experts double this estimate. This does not seem impossible, since by 1943 Iowa alone had 571 locker plants. Theoretically, a completely equipped locker plant is capable of making a given community, with its tributary producing area, almost wholly independent of outside food supplies. In addition to refrigerated storage, many locker plants provide complete facilities for blanching, processing, and packaging fruits and vegetables; for slaughtering and dressing livestock and poultry; for curing and cooking hams and bacon, rendering lard, and making sausages. If the locker renter buys his food at wholesale prices through the locker plant, he saves from 25 to 40 per cent on his food dollar; if he brings his own hogs, fruit, and vegetables to the locker plant, he benefits even more

Nobody has tried to estimate how much local waste and spoilage of food is eliminated when a locker plant is established in a community, but the amount must be considerable. There are also important gains in sanitation, brought about by the elimination of much food handling; even greater gains will be made when the use of the ultra-violet ray steri lamp in processing and wrapping rooms becomes general.

James Rorty, author of "American Medicine Mobilizes", here collaborates with Dr. Norman, a New York clinical nutritionist, on a subject about which they will shortly publish a book.

In 1939 there were fewer than 60 companies engaged in any phase of dehydration. By the fourth year of the war some 600 dehydrators were producing more than 2,000,000,000 pounds of dehydrated products. How much of this huge war-born industry will survive the peace? Perhaps ten per cent in the opinion of most experts. While it is an exaggeration to speak of dehydration as the "graveyard of vitamins," it is true that to date the dehydrators have failed to solve their basic problem, which is the retention of both vitamins and flavor

Dehydration

General Mills has announced a five-year research program in dehydration. Many other food processors are investing large sums in dehydration research, most of it concentrated on the thus far unsolved problem of retaining Vitamin C or ascorbic acid

Dehydration has already solved the problem in the laboratory, and at least one of the solutions is rapidly moving into the pilot plant stage. It is a hugely magnified, belt-line adaptation of the "sublimation" process by which blood plasma is concentrated through successive stages of freezing centrifuging, and dehydration in vacuum at low temperatures. This process can be used to dehydrate vegetable and fruit juices of all kinds, including sugarcane juice, which in its natural state is extraordinarily rich in both vitamins and minerals

At least two other well-known food processors are developing large-scale adaptions of the blood plasma type of dehydration process Others have let it be known that they are exploring various approaches to the problem of conserving Vitamin C, including the use of infra-red lamps, radio frequency energy, and dehydration in inert gases and in vacuum. One of the most promising candidates is the mega-therm process developed by the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation. This process heats inside and outside simultaneously and removes 99 per cent of the moisture. Already it has been used successfully to advance the sub-zero revolution by supplying a practical defroster.

One of the most important food developments of the war is the increased use of mixtures in which vegetable proteins serve as complete or partial substitutes for the more expensive and less plentiful animal proteins.

Mississippi Mixture

In 1936 the U.S. Bureau of Home Economics devised a mixture for use after the Mississippi flood in feeding refugee families camped on the levees. This mixture was composed of one-third dry skim milk, one third rice polishings, and one-third corn meal. It found considerable acceptance.

Systematic experiments with cereal food mixtures were conducted over a period of years by Robert S. Harris of the Nutrition Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Harris mixtures consisted of various combinations of whole cereals and legumes with soyabean flour and dried milk. They looked and tasted like precooked breakfast cereals, but were balanced and checked to assure a full complement of vitamins, minerals, proteins, and calories—sufficient not merely to support life, but to sustain a "buoyant" level of health and energy. Several of these mixtures were successfully used by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, and in 1941 Dr. Harris caused a considerable sensation by announcing that a day's ration of his food mixture could be supplied at a cost of about three annas a person.

In the wartime search for the scarce animal proteins, one of the most important discoveries was the once-despised menhaden. Though almost as delicious as shad, this fish is even bonier—hence in pre-war days no sensible fisherman would think of trying to sell menhaden for any thing except chicken meal or fertilizer. In 1943, however, U.S. government scientists, working with the fish industry, found a way of dissolving the bones by long cooking under pressure. Canned with tomato sauce, menhaden became "silver herring." The British Food Ministry ordered it in quantities, and by the end of the war the annual pack is expected to reach over a million cases

Another wartime sea harvest is the pilchard. Ground up—entrails and all—it can be made into a highly nutritious fish loaf. Other "trash" fish, formerly discarded by the fisherman, are the burbot, blue runner, whiting, and the smaller sizes of spot, trout, mullet, squid and croaker. Mixed in the same grinder, all these fish enter into a canned fish meal used for relief feeding in the occupied countries and likely to appear in some form on the domestic market after the war.

Yeast & Proteins

There are some quite sober and reputable nutritionists who believe that we could largely eliminate hunger in both its "hollow" and "hidden" forms from the list of our post-war problems, merely by utilizing systematically the prodigious feeding potential of the yeast plant.

To the average person, yeast is merely something that bakers use in baking bread and brewers in making beer

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One acre planted to a starch crop—such as grain, sugar cane, sugar beet, potatoes—will yield only about 70 pounds of protein in the form of milk or beef, after it has been fed to cattle. But use the same carbohydrates to produce yeast, and you get 840 pounds of equally good

(Continued on Page 7)

New Educational Trends In U. S. A.

Study of science, geared to peace, starts early in America. Aside from purely technical schools, attended during secondary school age by students in the United States, all public and most private schools offer science courses beyond the primary grades. Typical of this curriculum is that offered at Garden City High School, in a suburban area near New York City. Students in this school are average children between 12 and 16 years old, from the homes of businessmen, workers, professional men. Their education as scientists of the future costs nothing except an abounding interest in their work.

Employing the principle of learning by doing, the school has achieved outstanding results by the use of new educational techniques. Its regular curriculum of physics, chemistry, biology has been expanded to include an unusual degree of practical application. As a result, many scientific experiments reproduce on a small scale the near miracles of advanced technological ingenuity

One group of students, for instance, was interested in meteorology. Not content with theoretical explanations, they constructed their own weather bureau, complete with anenometer, weather vane and all the equipment of an official government station. Reversing ordinary procedure, their interest aroused that of their instructor who made a specialized study of the subject which he is now teaching in the U.S. Army.

Another project, and one of which the youthful scientists are especially proud, is a telescope built from plans developed by students in the mechanical drawing classes. Except for the mirror, the telescope was made entirely by the students and won first prize at the New York Science and Engineering Fair

Emphasis On Creative Interest

In still another field, an art student majoring in science conceived the idea for a mural tracing the development of modern laboratory methods. The four sections of the mural, two of which are completed, will show early Egyptian techniques, the alchemists' methods, laboratories in Lavoisier's time, and the modern laboratory of today. Every detail of the pictures is carefully checked against exhaustive research data, itself an impressive accomplishment.

SCIENCE STUDY IN U. S. A.

One of the unique projects undertaken by science students in a high school near New York City is this student-constructed weather bureau, a replica in part of official U.S. weather stations. At the left students are shown working on the panel in the main hall, to which instrument indications are transmitted electrically. At the right, an instructor demonstrates the operation of a tube tester

Visualizing the unseen—a student at a U.S. high school soldiers a model of a molecule. Construction of demonstration models helps students to comprehend the structure of larger masses of matter.

Thus, emphasis is placed on creative interest, using the student's potential skill for original achievement.

When a science student could not attain a certain heat temperature with a Bunsen burner, he constructed an electric furnace, now a valuable part of the school laboratory equipment. The girls are equally ambitious—one student spent her summer vacation in a nearby industrial plant, supplementing her studies with practical experience.

Graduates of the Garden City school have distinguished themselves in colleges and technical schools throughout the country. Two students were awarded scholarships by the Science Talent Search conducted by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and three received honorable mention. Considering the large number of schools entering this contest, this percentage is a good indication of Garden City's scholastic rating.

The school does not, of course, stand alone in development of youthful scientific skills. It has its own three general science clubs, all extra-curricular activities. But there are other science clubs throughout the United States similarly encouraging student talent, although Garden City leads in advanced projects.

Science Clubs of America, for instance, has a membership of over 100,000, distributed in every state of the union as well as Alaska, Canada, the Canal Zone, Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and South America. What these clubs are trying to do was succinctly outlined by Lloyd S. Michael, principal of Garden City School, who told a graduating class, "education is an essential industry in the winning of the war and the achievement of a lasting peace. You are among the products of that industry."

What this means in terms of lasting contributions to scientific progress will be revealed in years to come. Meanwhile, the young scientists set the pace for their future.

Reason

"Darling," said Mr. Newlywed, during tea, "did you make these akes all by yourself?"

"Yes, of course sweetheart," she replied. "Were you going to tell me they are just like the ones your mother used to make?"

"As a matter of fact, I was."

"Really, dear. How lovely!"

"Yes," he murmured. "And—I don't think I mentioned it to you before—but that's why Dad left her!"

NEW FOOD TREATMENTS WILL MAKE HEALTHIER WORLD

Continued from Page 6

protein and an even greater increase in yield of the B vitamins.

Nor does the taste offer serious difficulties. Experiments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard proved that by adding suitable quantities of food yeast to such dishes as pork goulash, curry of veal, meat loaf, and beef-and-kidney stew, it was possible to increase substantially the workers daily intake of vitamins and proteins—without their knowing anything about it! The breakfast biscuit will absorb two grams of yeast without altering its flavor and, with a distinct improvement in the keeping quality of the product

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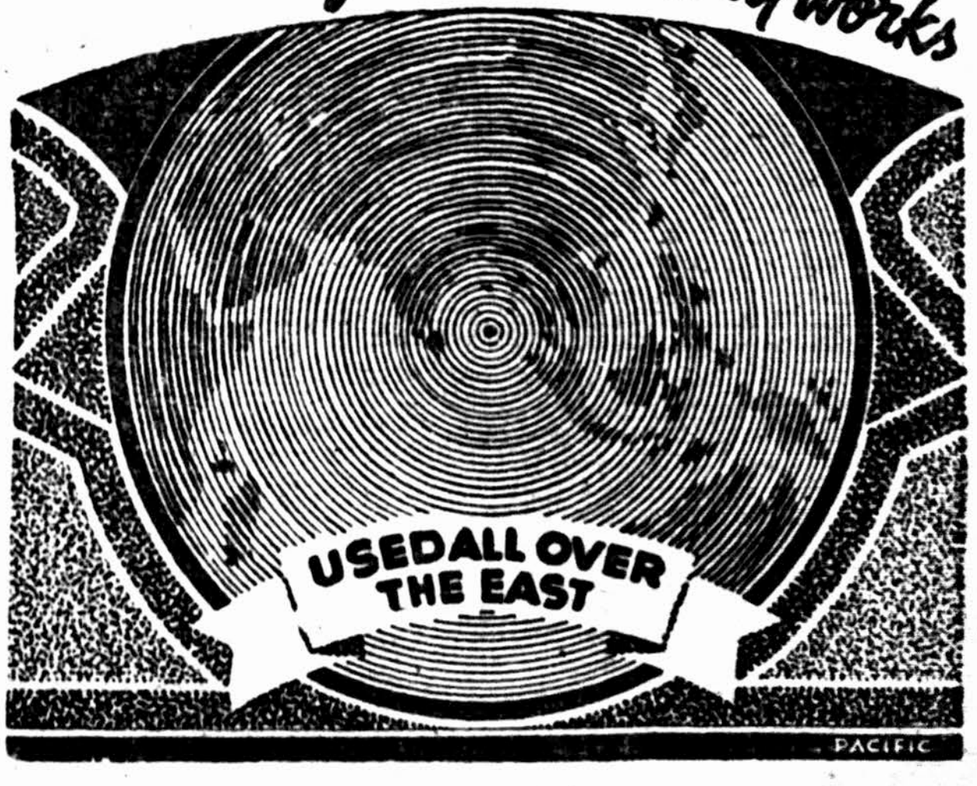

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A Chinese College Through Indian Eyes

By PARVATHI MENON

On the eve of our departure to China we were told that the best place from which to "discover" China was in her war-time colleges and universities. That was true. By studying along with Chinese students in a Chinese college I got some idea, not only of the vast youth of China's today, who will be "the citizens of her tomorrow", but also of how the war has affected them and of how they have adapted themselves to it. For this, I had the good fortune to live in a college, surrounded by four other colleges and universities, all situated in the exclusively university area of a predominantly University Town.

Most of these Universities were what are known as "refugee universities" from the north, the east and the south of China. My particular College, the Ginling College for Women, had begun its emigration to the west when Nanking, its original home, fell to the enemy in 1938. Having had to leave most of its equipment, and nearly all of its library behind, (we heard subsequently that the Japanese had made a bonfire of this Library in celebration of their entry into Nanking!) and having had to start life anew in strange surroundings, its standards of living were bound to deteriorate.

HARDSHIPS

I went to Ginling, therefore, prepared for a few months of very rigorous living. I found the life rigorous certainly but by no means unbearable. Of course we all had to put up with certain hardships. We used to have three rather scanty meals a day consisting of a bowl of congee or rice, some vegetable and a bowl of peanuts; but fortunately as in a certain saying in Chinese, we were generally so hungry that everything appeared tasty to us! Besides, there were plenty of little restaurants nearby and little shops where we could buy some raw stuff and with the help of a stove and plenty of young amateur cooks turn it into a Chinese delicacy.

Sometimes there were twelve to sixteen of us living in one room and we had to sleep on double-decker-beds, but this again was quite an adventure tinged as it was with the lurking fear that you might fall on your bed-mate or she on you as the case may be! We had to do without lights once a week for the sake of electrical war-time economy, sweep our own rooms and wash most of our own clothes but this latter necessity gave us a good excuse for spending hours in the sunny backyard, gossipping. What I considered a really great ordeal was that of enduring winter, which is very severe, without fires and summer without fans.

WARM HOSPITALITY

But weighed against the overwhelming hospitality I received on all sides, from professors and students, these inconveniences paled into insignificance. Being the only foreign student in the College I was almost killed with kindness on my arrival there. Throughout my stay with them they manifested the same comradely spirit towards me and when I left Ginling my room-mates presented me with an exquisite bamboo scroll painting—a fit souvenir of my Ginling days. If I protested, saying they were too good to me, they would reply smilingly, "You are a guest of China"—and they were the hosts. Through them I learnt more of China than I had ever hoped to and perhaps I did do my little bit to help them understand India—her people, her leaders, her culture, her customs and her costume.

At any rate I can claim to have made some of them experts at wearing the saree which they often did after some preliminary entanglements! One day, sometime during the Cairo Conference, a batch of students approached me and very formally but very earnestly expressed the hope that India would be represented at the next and at all future international conferences. I thanked them sincerely.

PLAIN LIVING & HIGH THINKING

For these young people it was possible to follow the motto of "plain living and high thinking". I have never seen life lived so intensely as in a Chinese college. We were never overworked but from morning till night we would have something to do. Our capable President and one of the most able women in China, Dr. Wu I-fang, saw to that. Chinese being the medium of instruction I had very little actual class-work to do. I was, however, absorbed in my study of the Chinese language—a fascinating language and not an unreasonable one either considering the fact that the written character of one woman under a roof stands for safety, of two women under a roof for gossip and of three women under a roof for a quarrel or a fight.

I was particularly lucky in my Chinese tutor, a very lively senior girl who was the "Posture Queen" of our College that year—that is the girl who won the prize for having the best posture and gait of the year. Physical education formed a vital part of the education of Chinese girls. Next to the study of the sciences, of sociology and of music it seemed to be the most popular subject. Politics too formed a necessary part of the curriculum of Chinese students. Whereas in India students are often, though to no purpose, dissuaded from taking any part in politics, in China they are expected to do so.

They were members of the New Life Movement—a social-political organization, attended the political lectures of the Central Youth Training Corps answered a paper of politics at the end of the college year and held political discussions. I was particularly interested in the History Club where students, boys and girls, would discuss with vehemence such issues as Post-War Reconstruction or the formation of an All-Party Government

JOY ABOUNDING

There were plenty of other things to keep us occupied, especially when ours was a campus containing five universities and nearly four thousand students. There were almost as many clubs and students associations and these were always functioning with great alacrity. On the two nights preceding Christmas we had a movie of the "Life of the Messiah" in China, a musical programme by the "Chimpanzee Club," a talk on Agriculture by a professor, a programme of Jazz music through a loud-speaker on the lawn, a Chinese classical drama nearby and an oratorical contest at the Debating Club! On those evenings when there was no particularly interesting item on schedule we could spend hours at the library, the common property of all the Universities, outside which lies a half-buried "dead" bomb dropped by the Japanese a few years ago.

Or we could play an unruly game of Bridge (the participants generally hovering between laughter and tears) or go for walks out into the country and on the campus itself. Our campus, with its sweeping lawns, its little streams, its avenues bordered by weeping willows, its lovers' lanes, its clusters of flowers especially of pink and yellow plum blossoms, and its many grey roof-tilled buildings indeed merited its title of "Hua-si-pa" or the "Glorious West Campus" And it gave infinite joy to all types on its premises—the bespectacled professor, the earnest students, the nature-lovers, the sportsmen and sportswomen and the young lovers who roamed about its ways, evidently very much in love!

LOOKS BAH..?

Incidentally, this might be the place to mention the very sane and healthy relationship that exists between boys and girls in student China. Of course accidents do happen now and then but the average Chinese girl seemed to me sensible and smart enough to manage her own affairs and to realize the wisdom of that Chinese saying that "While negligent farming brings temporary poverty, a mistake in marriage brings poverty for life" During a poll conducted by Women's Advisory Council of the New Life Movement it was discovered that the majority of Chinese girl-students wish to get married at the age of twenty-five and to "have healthy, but not necessarily handsome husbands"! That speaks for their commonsense and farsightedness—born probably of seven years of war-experiences.

WORKING THEIR WAY

Most of them have had their share of suffering due to the Sino-Japanese War. For the sake of continuing their education unmolested they have had to leave their homes, their family and their friends and in undertaking the long journey to the West have suffered incredible inconveniences. In the strange mountainous provinces of Yunnan and Szechuan they have had to make a new life for themselves and form new ties, hoping all the time to renew the old ones "when the war is over." It is only through phrases, full of longing, like that and through some half-uttered thought that we outsiders can hear an echo of what these young women have been through. As one of my room-mates told me one day, "Of course, everything is a bit difficult for us these days and we can't help feeling lonely now and then But we have just got to be brave and look forward to the future." —a remarkable statement to come from the mouth of an eighteen-year-old girl. Some of them who are completely cut off from their homes have found it extremely hard to cope with the economic problem.

In order to reduce their expenditure to the minimum I have seen these girls deftly turn used envelopes inside out, remake them skilfully, paint a little design on one corner and have a new, dainty and self-made set of envelopes. Many of them have to earn the money to educate themselves. This they do by taking part-time jobs in factories, working on newspaper staffs, serving as interpreters and offices in Foreign Embassies and by teaching in primary and secondary schools.

A classmate of mine happened to be teaching music in one of these schools. She took me there with her once or twice and I taught her pupils, a set of bright-eyed peasant children, a little Indian song composed by Tagore. Many of the Ginling girls learnt it too and we used to have great fun singing it in chorus, just as we used to have fun beautifying our room with vases of flowers and teasing girls about their "special men-friends" and eating noodles in a way-side restaurant and telling each other about our respective countries—China and India.

When city after city fell to the rapacious hordes of Japan, the young men of China forsook hearth and home and fled to the west, to continue their conquest of knowledge in the refugee universities, which a wise Government with an eye on the morrow had started to keep the flame of wisdom burning. Women students were not behind .....

Here is a pen picture of the refugee Ginling University for women, its curriculum, the alumni, their life and hopes. ....

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Our Exclusive Feature

THE ELUSIVE KEY TO PEACE

By Louis Fischer

Behind the mask of false benevolence, white man's burden and the big brother pose affected by the big powers, lurk the twin spectres of Imperialism and Dictatorship, which will again plunge humanity into war and destruction.

The most serious menace to peace is the expansion by Big Powers.

The key to peace in the atomic age is the respect by the Big Three for the independence of small states and the guarantee of Indepen-dence and non-intervention to all peoples of the world.

NEW YORK, (By Cable)

Prime Minister Attlee was in Washington last week to complete, if he could the crucial negotiations for a four billion dollar American loan to Britain.

This probably is the chief reason for his trip, but the press and the public are more interested in another aspect of the visit: discussion regarding the future of the atomic bomb.

On the evening of November 6, Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov intimated that Russia ought to get the atomic bomb secret and that she would have it anyway and more deadly secrets besides. The very next day, former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Minister Bevin answered Molotov in the House of Commons. They stated that Britain does not wish to share the atomic formula with the Soviet Government. This is President Truman's position.

Eve Of Armaments Race

The world therefore is on the eve of an atomic armaments race It was inevitable. Where there are political differences, there will also be preparations for military eventualities. No war is imminent. Russia is weak and exhausted. England is weak and exhausted. America is stronger than ever, but in a completely unwarlike mood. Perhaps, the Governments are being frank about their conflicts, because they know that an armed conflict cannot result. But it is significant that so soon after fighting a victorious war together, sharp policy clashes disturb the relations among the Big Three.

Difficulties arise over the future control of small states, of big though poor states, and of small and big colonies. Bevin said in Parliament that Britain would guarantee not to create difficulties for Russia in Eastern Europe. He protested, however, against Moscow's closing the door of countries in her sphere and keeping England out. Also he said that Britain is entitled to cultivate her friendly neighbours in Western Europe.

But there is all the difference in the world between cultivating neighbours that are friendly and insisting upon neighbours to be friendly. London is not dictating the composition of the Governments in France, Belgium and Norway But Moscow has her self-imposed puppets in Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, etc.

No Sense!

U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes stated at the New York Forum on October 31 that "far from opposing, we have sympathized with, for example, the effort of the Soviet Union to draw into closer and more friendly association with her Central and Eastern European neighbours. We fully are aware of her special security interests in those countries." This makes no sense. Against whom could Russia be seeking security? Against Britain and the United States.

So, the American Secretary of State urges Russia to achieve security against America. Is he thereby admitting the existence of an American threat to Russia? Obviously not. Or a British threat? England cannot fight Russia without America Or a German threat? Germany is not a menace to Russia and never will be if America and Britain want Russia to have security. Germany could only be militarily restored by America and Britain with a view to using her against Russia. And if Byrnes is so solicitous about Russian security, he will not help to restore Germany for that purpose.

Secretary of State Byrnes' speech, therefore, carried no conviction, and it actually contained other passages about the maintenance of democracy in Eastern Europe which reflected a well known desire on the part of Britain and the United States to loosen Russia's hold on Eastern and Central Europe.

How can a small country be free and at the same time be required to have a Government friendly towards Russia? Suppose its citizens choose a Governmet which Moscow considers unfriendly? Moscow could presumably veto the election and insist on another Government what becomes of that country's independence? How can it be democracy? Compulsory friendship is subjugating. Does Byrnes want the small countries in Balkans to remain democratic? How is that possible if they must be friendly towards Russia.

Fantastic Invention

Would Russia be the arbiter of what is friendship? How is friendship assayed? This idea of a required friendship is a fantastic modern invention to cloak imperialism and dictatorship. It legalizes intervention.

No matter what their Ministers say, Britain and America are obstructing the consolidation of Russia's sphere of Influence and Russia is loudly denouncing a potential British Western bloc. Obviously therefore spheres of influence do not contribute to security. If Russia feels insecure and must consequently dominate Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and North China, she will feel just as insecure when she has dominated them. For, in response to her actions, America and Britain will take—indeed are taking—countermeasures. Russia will accordingly feel threatened again and endeavour to extend her influence still further, while England and America will take further counter-measures Thus, in the modern age the pursuit of security leads to insecurity and if continued long enough, leads to war.

If the Big States really want security, they had better keep their hands off small nations and weak colonies.

Hitler did not attack Britain in 1939. He attacked Poland. That started the second world war. The major non-aggressors tolerated some acts of the Nazi-Fascist aggression and facilitated others. Finally, the moment came when the British said: thus far and no further. If you cross this line, there will be war. Hitler crossed the line Germany was destroyed.

Most Serious Menace

The most serious menace to peace is expansion by Big Powers until one of them reaches a line which the others regard as their line of defence. Clash may follow.

The key to peace in the atomic age is respect by the Big Three for the independence of small states and a guarantee of independence and non-intervention in countries that are now colonies.

The way to halt a Big Three competition is to make unavailable prizes and loot for which they compete. Big wars always start over small countries like Serbia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland or weak countries like China One of the two treatments could be applied: either way the small and weak countries are swallowed by the Big Three. But then what reason is there to suppose that rivalry and suspicion which spurred them on to the establishment of their spheres will evaporate when they stand glaring at one another across narrow barriers that separate their completed and consolidated blocs? Or small and weak states can be made inviolate (is not that the purpose of the United Nations Organization?) and then the Big Powers will remain far apart and lose the incentive to compete? It is no use competing when there is nothing to compete about

(Copyright)

LAHORE FIRM'S CENTENARY

A group photo taken on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of the well-known firm of Messrs Jamsetjee's Sons, Lahore, founded by the Jussawala family in 1845. The photo shows Mr. Dinsha E. Challa proprietor) and his family His wife (seen on his right) and his son, daughter-in-law and grand-children are also in the group.

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Rulers Of Indian States Should Be Pensioned Off

States Must Join Indian Federation

What "Chronicle" Poll Shows

One notable feature about the answers to the present questionnaire on the Future of Indian States is the unanimity of the opinion expressed by diverse persons on the many aspects of this question.

The number of answers is also larger, though not as large as may be desired.

Taking first the question of joining the Indian Federation, 93 per cent are for compelling the states to do so, and a similar percentage also votes for making them compulsorily stay as part of the Federation once having joined it. The same overwhelming majority feels that these States should have the same rights and obligations as units of the Federation as the Provinces, regardless of their treaty rights and obligations. They cannot be allowed any differential position even in matters of their internal administration. The balance of 7 per cent is indifferent.

MERGE OR FEDERATE

Complete unanimity is found on the question dealing with the existence of numerous small States. Without exception, all who have answered think that such states should be compelled either to effect a merger, or federation amongst themselves, constituting a fairly large unit, or become part and parcel of the rest of India. The same unanimity, without a single dissenting voice, exists that the Indian States cannot be allowed to continue as they are, in the future Constitution of India.

Granting, for purposes of argument, the right to the States to remain and continue to be separate from the rest of India, a large majority,—86 per cent—feel that the Government of India should deal with the representatives of the peoples of these States rather than with the Rulers, only 7 per cent being in favour of the latter. The rest are indifferent.

Some divergence of opinion is found when we come to the question regarding the treatment of the various Princes themselves. Some confusion of thought is noticeable amongst the persons answering on this point, also. About 72 per cent feel that these Rulers should be pensioned off, whilst 21 per cent are against that course. and 7 per cent indifferent. 43 per cent would like to see these Princes summarily deposed and denuded of all their power, authority and wealth, while 29 per cent disagree with that policy, and 28 per cent have not replied to the question at all.

RESTRICT THEIR POWER

If, again, for purposes of argument, we assume that it is found advisable to let the States and the Princes continue, the unanimous opinion is that some definite limits should be placed on the present despotic powers of these Rulers, and that they should be turned into constitutional Rulers with Ministers elected by and responsible to the people. 65 per cent of those answering feel that only fairly large states should be compelled to maintain their own separate elected Legislative Assemblies, on the same lines as the Provincial Lgeislatures. An area not less than 5,000 square miles and/or a population of half a million at least, is generally accepted as the minimum size of a State desiring separate existence and local organisation of its own

From the addresses of the persons electing to answer, about 36 per cent appear to be from the States, and hence the above views cannot be said to reflect the voice of the present citizens of British India. As already remarked, the unanimity of the replies assures that, in drafting the future Constitution of India. there is one important question at least on which all seem to be agreed and the Prince who "cuts his losses and goes while the going is good" will be a wise person.

FIRST ALL-INDIA WRITERS' CONFERENCE

(By "AN OBSERVER")

One of the most potent agencies in interpreting, integrating and enforcing the inherent sense of the spiritual unity of mankind is the raternity of artists. For, it is they who, with the aid of their winged vision, are able to lead the feet of their fellow beings into the pathways of peace on the way to their true fulfilment. which is freedom

Anticipating as it, about two decades ago, the role which the artists (by which term is implied also authors) will have to play in creating anew the world. destroyed by the bomb and the *blitz*, the International P.E.N. was founded in London in order to bring together on a common platform the writers of the various countires. They were to be the pioneers and pilots of a different order of humanity. A few years later India, too, joined the organisation—thanks to the imagination, idealism. and enthusiasm of Shrimati Sophia Wadia—and ever since the All-India Centre, under her fostering care, has silently, steadily and strenuously promoted the cause of mutual understanding and appreciation by the authors working in their respective linguistic areas. And it was in furtherance of this altruistic objective that it sponsored the First All-India Writers' Conference, held at Jaipur from October 20th to October 22nd, 1945, under the presidentship of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, the present President of the P.E.N All-India Centre.

Ivory Towers

The Conference had a three-day sessions in the Town Hall, at Jaipur, in the presence of a packed audience. It was inaugurated by that undaunted advocate of the indivisible unity of India, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of the (Jaipur) State that acted as a magnanimous host to nearly two hundred Delegates. He emphasised the part of the writers in these troublous days in the following words:—

"At such a time the ivory towers of literature are seen, in the red glow of doomsday, to be both rickety and tawdry structures I am sure that the distinguished literary men and women who gathered here fully realise that, for this time at least, they must concern themselves with the affairs of the time, with the mood and spirit and purpose of the time. They are rich, they are debtors, they must give all they have and are."

Thus, a heavy but holy responsibility was placed on the shoulders of the writers of the country.

After Sir Mirza had concluded his address, a number of messages, including one from His Highness the Maharaja, were read by the Honorary Secretary of the P.E.N. All-India Centre. Then rose the Poet-President from her chair and in ringing periods reminded the authors. hailing from almost all the provinces of the country, that though "the literature of India is manifold, India is one. The ancient myth lore and the songs of India are the same from the source of the Brahmaputra to Cape Comorin"

Symposium On Indian Literature

She was followed by Mr. Hermon Ould, the General Secretary of the International P.E.N., who, in a short speech, gave an account of the achievements of the Movement in the past and their expectations for the present and aspirations for the future. The morning session on October 20th came to a close with a tribute, paid by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, to the genius and greatness of India's National Poet, Rabindranath Tagore

The afternoon session was devoted to a part of the Symposium arranged on sixteen principal Indian literatures, like Urdu, Hindi, Bengali. But its highlight was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's initiation of the discussion on the central theme of the Conference, "The Development of the Indian Literatures as a Uniting Force." His plea was for full freedom to let the various literatures progress along their own lines of development, provided these took into account the changing conditions of the times. He, however, held that behind and beneath their diversity there was the unifying force of experience, "the rockbottom of which was common to all in whatever language it was expressed." About half a dozen delegates then participated in the discussion which followed. The first day's sessions were rounded off with an evening garden party to the delegates,given by His Highness, and a dinner to them, later on, by Sir Mirza Ismail. Both these social occasions enabled the invitees to start or strengthen, as in some cases, their contacts with one another

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Address

The second day's sessions commenced with a discussion on "Popularisation of the Indian Literatures outside India," initiated by Mrs. Gertrude Emerson Sen. She stressed the need of proper translations of all that is best in the Indian literatures by a panel of competent translators. Her argument was endorsed subsequently by some of the delegates. She was followed by Sir S. Radhakrishnan whose illuminating address on "The Moral Values in Literature" held the integrated attention of the audience for nearly half an hour. The core and crux of his discourse was the truth that without spiritual vision nations, as individuals, perish inwardly as well as intellectually. He said.

"Unless you yourself are a great seer, you cannot produce great literature . . . The moral values of literature are incidental. We are not writting a treatise on ethics. You convey truth and thereby you transform men and alter human nature."

And, as if to substantiate Sir Sarvapalli's standpoint, Pandit Kshitimohan Sen referred at length to the message of the medieval mystics of India like Rajjab, Dadu, Kabir and a host of others who, because of their unity in the vision of the Spirit, laid the true foundations of mutual toleration in pursuit of the Supreme Reality

Indian Copyright Law

Then the Conference for a while descended to a consideration of the material side to the vision and work of authors; namely, "The Desirability of Revising the Indian Copyright Law and Making it Unifrom throughout India." Sir Maurice Gwyer, who was to introduce the discussion on the subject, having been unfortunately taken ill, could not be present. So it was resolved—the resolution being moved by Mr. M. R. Masani—that the matter be referred to a sub-committee headed by Sir Maurice for a detailed report and suggestions for the desirable changes in the existing law. Thus concluded the morning session of the second day.

At the afternoon sessions the Symposium on the various literatures was continued. They were rounded off with an address on "The Ancient Indian Literatures and the Evolution of Newer Forms" by Dr. Radhakumad Mookerji, who held up the Vedas as an unfailing example in the intensity if idea and in the economy of expression in literature. At night the Delegates were invited to dinner by Rajaratna Kemani, a metal magnate of Jaipur.

Forster's Speech

The third day's sessions began with a discussion on "Interplay and Circulation of Thought in the Modern Indian Literatures," initiated by Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar and participated in by some of the delegates. It emerged from the discussion that there should be a periodical bibliography of what is produced and published, intra-translations in various languages of what is of value in current literatures, and the compilation of an All-India Encyclopaedia for which Sardar K. M. Panikkar made a fervid plea To elucidate, as it were, the term "what is best," Shri N. C. Mehta dwelt on "The Aesthetic Values in Literature," bringing home to the authors the necessity of their cultivating truth of beauty and beauty of truth. This plea was reinforced in another way by Shri Gurdial Mallik, who said that the writer's fundamental loyalty being to the Spirit of Man, no other loyalty, linguistic or nationalistic, should ever be allowed to take its place. The spotlight of the programme was Mr. E. M. Forster's analytical address on "Literature between the Two Wars" in which the distinguished novelist referred to the mental unrest and economic insecurity of the writers in England. But he asserted that these factors would never be allowed to interfere with the author's independence of vision, judgement and expression which was his birthright. Prof A. S. Bokhari, from another angle, spoke of the well-nigh similar predicament of the Urdu writer of the times who was in search of a foothold and a foundation in some integrating truth. The morning sessions then came to a close:

The first half of the afternoon sessions was devoted to the completion of the Symposium on the various litaratures During the latter half, votes of thanks were passed, amidst applause, to the State for its generous hospitality, and to the Reception Committee for the excellent arrangements they had made for the Conference. The Conference was then closed by Shrimati Sophia Wadia who, after giving a *resume* of the work of the P.E.N. All-India Centre, appealed fervently to the authors to be ambassadores of peace, good-will and unity And as if to enable the delegates to relax after the strenuous sessions of the Conference, the Maharaja's College students entertained them at night to music and dance.

The All-India Writers Conference has, thus, focussed the attention of the writers in the country on some of their vital postulates and problems. And it is now to be sincerely hoped that they will be instrumental in re-integrating, on the one hand, the indivisible unity of India and re-interpreting, on the other, the Spirit of Man.

HOPES OF PEACE IN JAVA

TRIPARTITE PARLEYS

New Govt. To Accept United Nations' Trusteeship?

BATAVIA, Nov. 17. (Reuter): New hopes of peace were raised in Java to-night, when the Dapper 36-year-old lawyer, Soetan Sjahrir, the new Indonesian Premier, with three members of his Cabinet, met the Dutch Lieut.-Governor-General Dr. Hubertus Van Mook and three Dutch representatives at the Headquarters here of the Allied Commander in-Chief, Sir Philip Christison.

Although essentially of an exploratory character, the Conference is expected to produce a favourable new development, says Noel Buckley, Reuter's special correspondent.

Dr. Van Mook has already expressed his approval of the new Cabinet members, who are generally regarded as "moderates".

The conference adjourned at 11-30 p.m (Local Times' for half on hour, and is expected to continue 90 minutes after resumption, after which an agreed statement may be issued.

With the Premier Sjahrir were Dr. Amir Sjarifoeddin, Minister of information and Internal Security, Mr. Raden Mas Pringdojo Abdul Karim, Minister of Transport, and Dr. Poetoehena, Minister of Public Works.

With Dr. Van Mook were Dr. P. A. J. Idenburg, Prof. F. M. Baron Von Asleck, and Mr. C. O. Vander-Plas, Chief of the Civil Affairs Office."

The British team attending the conference consisted of General Chritison, Mr. Henry Walsh, Foreign Office Adviser to General Christison, Mr. M. E. Denning, Foreign Office Adviser to Admiral Mountbaten, Brigaiedr Windgrove, Chief of Staff, and Brigadier A. C. L. MacLain, Chief Administrative Staff Officer.

It is not expected that the basic issue will be settled at tonight's conference, but they will probably be raised to clarify views on both sides.

General aims of moderates, so far as can be ascertained, is to secure United Nations trusteeship for the Netherlands East Indies with an assurance of independence within a given period. Dutch representation on the supeavisory committee would probably be accepted.

The conference took place to the background of continued fighting in Sourabaya, and after dark disturbances in Batavia.

Indian and British casualties in the fight in Java now exceed 400 in killed, wounded and missing.

BATAVIA, (A.P.A.): British Army Headquarters today reported "slow expansion" of th British controlled area in Sourabaya.

An announcement said there was little Indonesian opposition yesterday except for some sniping and mortar fire.

STOP PRESS

CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET IN CALCUTTA ON DEC. 7.

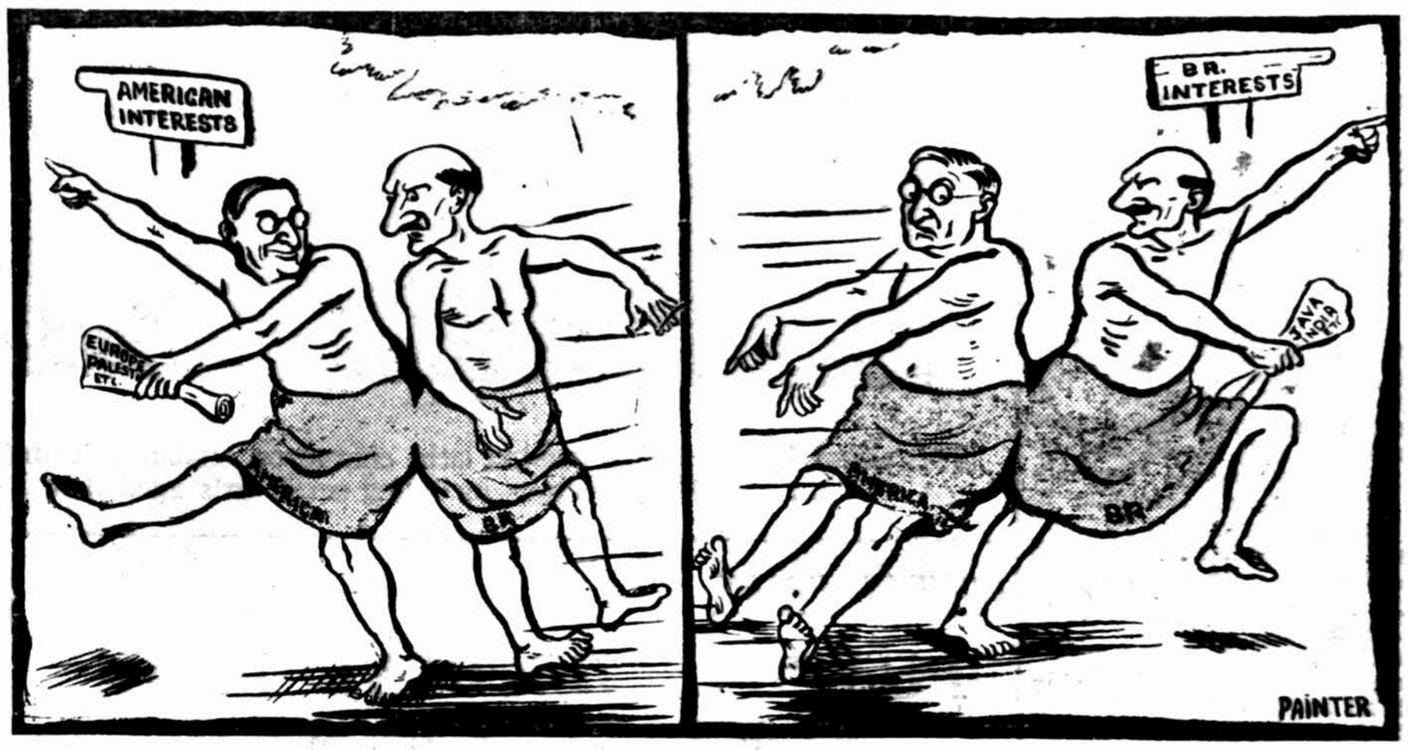
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17 (A. P. I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalann announces that the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and Central Parliamentary Board will take place at Calcutta on Dec. 7 and 9 respectively.

Provincial Parliamentary Committees are requested to send their recommendations of candidates for provincial legislatures to the Central Parliamentary Board. If they are not ready with the complete list by that time they may send as many recommendations as possible to Calcutta.

BATAVIA PEACE CONFERENCE BREAKS UP.

BATAVIA, Nov. 17. (Reuter): The Dutch-Indonesian-British "peace conference" broke up here at about midnight, after three and a half hours without reaching any conclusion.

An official statement stated: "After a prolonged discussion no conclusions were reached owing to the fact that the Indonesian leaders were not in a position to accept responsibility for making definite replies to any of the questions raised. A further meeting may be expected to take place in five days' time".



THE WAYS OF THE SIAMESE TWINS

Palestine Faces Partition

Holy Places To Be Under International Trusteeship

LONDON, Nov. 17. (Reuter): With calm reigning at the Jewish city of Tel Aviv, and Arab delegates in Palestine actively discussing their future policy, British Government circles to-night showed growing optimism that Mr. Bevin's statement on Palestine may open the way to a peaceful solution without need for an armed showdown.

Growing hope is being placed on an emergency meeting of the British, American and Palestinian members of the Jewish Agency, which is to take place at the end of the month in Jerusalem, reports Jon Kimche, Reuter's commentator on international affairs. The meeting, it is understood, will take a decisive step on how official Zionism relies to the Bevin proposals. Until then no final political decision is to be taken.

The fact that both Jews and Arabs are holding their fire, and propose to give sober consideration to Mr. Bevin's statement, is considered most encouraging. If both can agree to accept that Mr. Bevin has created a new situation by his statement, and that their policy can be adapted accordingly, immediate prospects of settlement would be greatly increased.

A dangerous element at the moment is that both Jews and Arabs may consider that intransigeance will be more rewarding as political tactics than collaboration with the new Anglo-American Commission, and that resort to force will bring greater rewards than political compromise. In that case the result would be continued insistence of the Jewish Agency on a full Jewish State, and of Arabs on complete stoppage of all furthr concessions to Jews. According to a statement issued by the Jewish Agency in London, "the crux of the problem is whether the Jews are to remain a minority in Palestine, as they are throughout the world." And that is exactly also what the Arabs fear more—than they are to become a minority. All other problems are overshadowed by these considerations on both sides.

Former Syrian Prime Minister, M. Jamil Mardam Bey, Chairman of the Arab League Council, left Jerusalem to-day for Tiberias in northern Palestine to consult with Saadullah al Jabri, the Syrian Premier, and Arab League delegates from Saudi Arabia and the Lebanon.

M. Mardam Bey is understood to be continuing his efforts to bring about unity in the ranks of Palestine Arab political parties as a prerequisite to the formulation of their representative views for submission to the Arab League, Cables Reuter's Jerusalem correspondent. When unity is achieved, they will probably be asked to select four delegates to attend the resumed League Council meeting in Cairo on Tuesday.

Palestinian Arab circles expressed satisfaction to-day at the step which

(Continued on Page 18.)

De Gaulle Quits

Communist To Be Head Of French Government

PARIS, NOV. 17 (REUTER): THE SOCIALIST AND THE COMMUNIST PARTIES TONIGHT AGREED TO FORM A GOVERNMENT UNDER A PRESIDENT NOMINATED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY

THE MOVEMENT REPUBLICAN POPULAIRE, WHICH IS CATHOLIC LEFT, RESERVED ITS DECISION.

Gen. de Gaulle's resignation has tonight thrown France into a political deadlock, with Communists now apparently bidding for premiership. Socialists still striving to secure a three-party Government on the basis of compromise, and Catholic Progressives insisting on the resolution of General de Gaulle.

It is now considered certain in responsible quarters that the Communist Party's foreign policy is the real bone of contention between them and Gen. de Gaulle. According to one of Gen. de Gaulle's closest collaborators the General told M. Thorez on Friday: "There are two big blocs in the world today—Russia and Anglo-Saxon countries. You and your party, for reasons of your own, have already taken sides on behalf of the French. I, for reasons of my own, want France to keep an independent position between these two blocs."

Hitler Haunts "Big Three"

LONDON, Nov. 17. (U.P.I.): Hitler is evidently still haunting the Allied conference tables. When the Big Three will meet again in the near future the problem of reaching an official decision regarding Hitler's death is expected to be high on the agenda according to the "Star".

Even though there is no conclusive evidence British and American authorities are agreed that Hitler died with Eva Braun in the Reich Chancellory but neither the Russians nor the French have yet been willing to accept the report issued by the Intelligence Committee of the British Chiefs of Staff giving their reasons and which has been submitted to M. Stalin.

Divergence among the Allies on this issue is leading to complications. It is pointed out that the trouble arises when the officials framing the documents concerning all Germany are doubtful whether they should accept Hitler's death or merely refer to it as supposition.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

	New York Nov. 17.
Previous Closing	24.10
To-day's Opening	24.05
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing	24.16
Difference	+06

Anglo-Saxons' 'Double Talk'

Atom Communique Has Started Race For Armaments

LONDON, November 17 (U.P.I.): First American reactions to the Attlee-Truman atom bomb 'communique' reaching London indicate widespread and even bitter disappointment at the results of the White House parleys.

The famous columnist, John O'Donnell, for instance, brands the 'communique' as "Double Talk" and adds: "Tired Truman, sleepy-eyes Attlee and rumpled Mackenzie King who looked as if they wanted to get back to bed came up with the most ridiculous solemn agreement regarding the atom bomb ever presented to the intelligent citizens. They pledge on page two to share the bomb secret after the system of control is worked out but on page one they say this cannot be done."

Steel in his radio comment remarks: "Mountain has laboured and brought forth a rat. The work of President Roosevelt towards understanding with Russia at Teheran and Yalta has been smashed perhaps beyond repair. Armaments race starts in earnest as from to-night."

Mr. Steel further accuses the United States of wanting inspection only after they have had sufficient time to build up stockpile of bombs and added: "I just do not think that the Russians will play it that way."

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (A.P.A.): Russia has seen no official or editorial reaction to the Three Power atomic energy declaration, although in fairness it should be stated that the 'communique' was published only on Saturday morning.

Unofficial sources tell you privately that the general tone and meaning behind the meeting should be acceptable here, but there may be some difficulty over terms.

Individual Russians deplored the general terms of the 'communique'.

The terms of the 'communique' were received by the House of Commons last night without much enthusiasm and even with appreciable sense of disappointment.

"Much ado about nothing", was the comment of one prominent Labour M.P., to the "United Press of India" political correspondent.

A sense of anti-climax is fairly widespread among Parliamentians who feel that statesmen at the helm of the affairs were not seizing the opportunity to face the facts of modern science.

WITHDRAW ALL SABHA CANDIDATES

KURSEONG, Nov. 17 (A. P. I.): Mr Sarat Chandra Bose has made an appeal to Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji to withdraw all Mahasabha candidates from the Central Assembly constituencies.

Mr. Bose says, "I am making this final appeal to you to withdraw all Mahasabha candidates from the Central Assembly constituencies and thereby serve the cause of Indian unity and freedom".

Mr. Bose is leaving Kurseong for Calcutta to-morrow reaching there on November 19.

Jinnah Bows To Syed?

Parallel Govt. In Sind League Camp

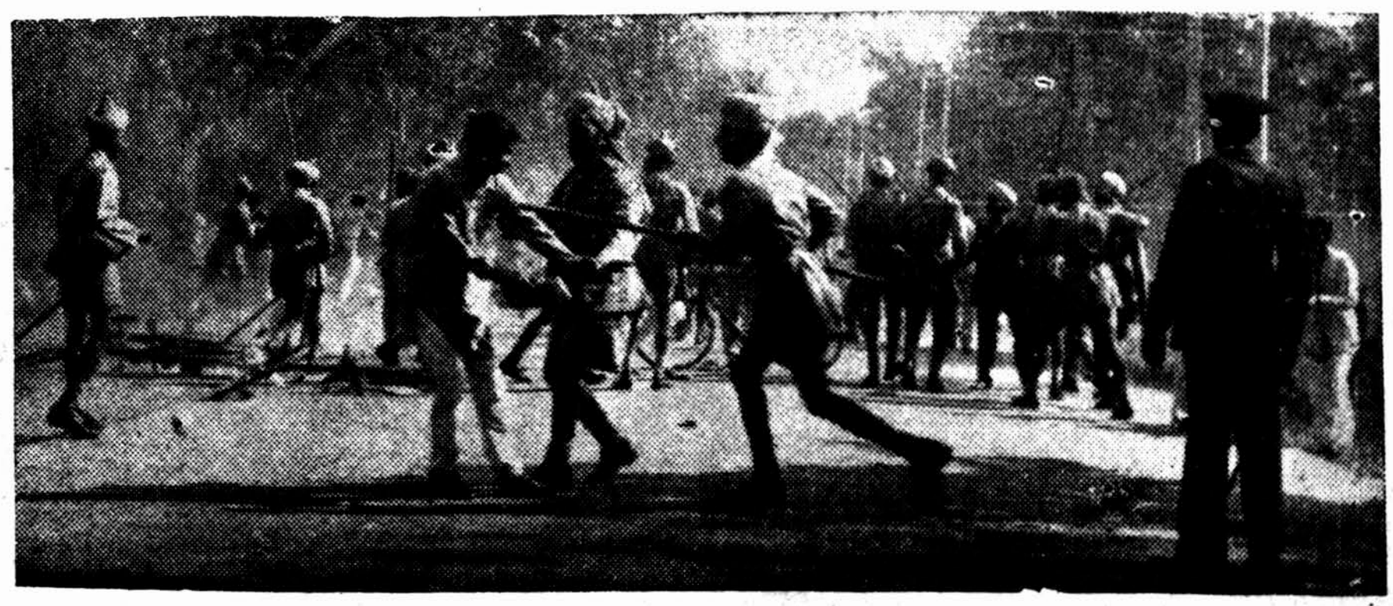
(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Apropos the serious rift between the Muslim League High Command and Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, the former has bowed down according to the information now available.

In order that the province of Sind which they consider as the citadel of Pakistan should not go out of their hands at any cost, the League High Command, it is stated, has ultimately agreed to concede the main demands of Mr. Syed. According to this, Mr. Syed has been permitted to set up his own candidates against those who have been granted official League tickets by the High Command. Moreover, the remaining seven seats out of 35 for which no candidates have been nominated uptil now, will all go to the nominees of Mr. Syed. This can easily be termed as an unprecedented step and clearly indicates the anxiety of Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah to have his hold over Sind by whatever means. One more thing which the Central High Command has agreed is that Mr. Syed will be free to help Mr. Ali Mohomed Rashidi, who is contesting the Central Assembly seat against Mr. Yusuf Haroon, the official nominee of the League, and for the reason of which Mr. Rashdi has recently been expelled from the League for a period of seven years.

Thus, the League's Central High Command will simply connive at the constitutional lapses on the part of Mr. Syed.

Though the High Command has lowered down himself so much even by going out of way and acting unconstitutionally, Mr. Syed has, it is stated, not yet made up his mind finally to once again bind himself and his partymen to the chains of League's present leadership, including that of Mr. Jinnah, whose policy he vehemently condemned publicly only last month.



This shows Lahore police making lathi charge on students during I. N. A. Day celebrations recently. Many persons including small girls aged 8 to 11 were seriously injured.

BOMBAY RACES

PUNTERS RECOVER FROM EARLY SHOCK

Medallion Gets Better Of Repartee In Last Stride

(By Our Racing Correspondent(
BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rude shocks were in store for punters at Mahaluxmi today in the early stage of the proceedings but from half way onwards, fancied candidates played the better role and even so many punters failed to tally their accounts at the end.

The unconsidered Gay Wren and Hikmet, both owned by Mr. M. A. G. Moloobhoy won in succession the first two events and in the third event the rank outsider, Nibras scored by narrowest margin from the most neglected Jowdat Al Iraq who paid Rs. 105 in place money. The winner, of course, returned the winning dividend of Rs. 217.

Punters got a life in the fourth event, the second division of the Lahore Plate in which the greatly supported Aalam Bano, pulling up recorded the easiest victory in the day and in the fifth event, the second division of the Meerut Plate, the firm favourite, Paramount also obliged.

In the day's chief event, the Aga Shamshuddin Plate. Medallion, a six to one chance, with a devasting run, got better of Repartee the public choice.

Tense excitement prevailed in the backers of the favourite, Flying Home in the concluding event when the candidate failed to march to the starting gate till a very late time. Mr. Banatwalla's candidate, who, for the asking of his rider, disposed of Priority and others happened to have lost a shoe and the replacing caused all the delay. From the several runnings watched so war in the three-year-olds, the winner, in my opinion and to many others appeared to belong to a distinctly better class and I would not in the least be surprised if he carries most of the classics of the year.

Trainers Dinshaw Bedwar and Chotani saddled two winners and Jockeys Jones and Raffaele were associated with their successes.

The following are the results:—

THE LAHORE PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M A G Moloobhai's GAY WREN 8-7 Jones 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 8-7 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Bhavnagar's DAWN 8-7 West 3
Maj. D D Nimbalkar's PUNTER'S DELIGHT 8-7 P Khade 4

Not run: Oormilla.
Won by: 1 length, 2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 20 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 136. Places Rs. 40, Rs. 21 and Rs. 37.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.
Favourite: Pearl Mahal.

THE MEERUT PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M A G Moloobhai's HIKMET 9-0 Jones 1
Mr Motilal Rajvansh's GOLDEN JUBILEE 8-5 P Khade 2
Mr R Nazir's HOTCH POTCH 8-12 Whiteside 3
Prince Jaysinh's INSIDE INFORMATION 8-7 Damodar 4

Not run: Precious.
Won by: 2 lengths, 3/4 length, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1min. 1/5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 38 and Rs. 16.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.
Favourite: Hotch Potch.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's NIBRAS 8-0 Fahad 1
Mr. K. K. Permanand's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 8-5 Damodar 2
Mr. D. F. Karaka's JANAB 8-12 Raut 3
Mr. Yousuf N. Lalliji's WARD AL JIYAD 7-10 Mullsingh 4

Won by Shd. 1 l, 1¼ l.
Time: 2mins. 10secs
Not run: Mosaki Pasha, Jutland, Intidhar al Shabab, Prince Faisal.
Tote paid Win Rs. 217, Places Rs. 58, Rs. 105 and Rs. 52.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE LAHORE PLATE (Div. II.)—6 Furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's AALAM BANO 8-7 Brace 1
Hon'bls Sir Santidas Askuran's ELUSIVE 8-7 Evans 2
H.H. Maharaja of Baroda's BLUE STOCKING 8-7 Rook 3
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's PAN PATTI 8-7 Raffaele 4

Won by 4l., 1¼l., 2 ls.
Time: 1min. 17 2/5secs.
Not run: Kilarney, Zedal.
Tote paid Win Rs. 33, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 31 and Rs. 24.
Winner trained by Raymond.

THE MEERUT PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Kerr's PARAMOUNT 8-13 Kan Singh .. 1
Mr. Y. V. Ghatge and The Chief of Masuda's CARLYON 8-12 Summersingh 2
The Rani of Jasdan's MAHABLESHWAR 8-6 Mullsingh .. 3
Mr. and Mrs. Thadani's FALSE PRIDE 8-1 Poshni 4

Won by ¾l., ¾l., ¾l.
Time: 1min. 19secs.
Not run: Suryakant.
Tote paid Win Rs. 33, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by Forsyth.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Mr. H. E. M. Jhaveri's MEDALLION 8-2 Raffaele 1
Maharani of Kashmir's REPARTEE 7-12 Davison 2
Mrs. S. Basherali's MONEL 8-0 Brace 3
H.H. Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 8-7 Rook 4

Won by Shd. Nk., 1¼l.
Time: 1min. 29 3/5secs.
Not run: Odds On, Mahboob.
Tote paid Win Rs. 70, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE LAHORE PLATE (Div. 1)—6 Furlongs.

M/s. Abid H. Doctor and Sargon's DILRUBA 8-7 Davison .. 1
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 8-7 Jones 2
Mr. Jacob Heskel's SHE'S NICE 8-7 Brace 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's FUTURITY 8-7 Eude 4

Won by ¼l., 1¼l., ¼l.
Time: 1min. 17 2/5secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Win Rs. 35, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by Aldridge.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's MANJRI DELIGHT 8-5 Burn 1
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA 8-5 Brace 2
Mr. Yousuf N. Lalljee's THE JUDGE 7-13 Mullsingh .. 3
Sir Homi Mehta's NAMASTAY 9-2 Jones 4

Won by Hd., ¾l., Hd.
Time: 1min. 44secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Win Rs. 62, Places Rs. 23, Rs. 24 and Rs. 35.
Winner trained by J. Thompson

THE MEERUT PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's FLYING HOME 8-11 Raffaele 1
Mr. Diamond's PRIORITY 9-2 Burn 2
Mr. M. P. Jain's MAN-SAROVAR 8-10 Whiteside 3
Major A. Svamvur's JUST SO 8-4 A. Hunter 4

Not run: Rex, Jo Hukum, En Avant, Jubilation.
Tote paid Win Rs.34, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 24 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

"The Second All-India Ministerial Officials' Conference invited by the U. P. Collectorate Officials' Association will be held at Benares on the 25th and 26th of December 1945.

RITA is a new departure in hair health. It supplies to the hair roots the natural secretions that are often lacking. It stops dandruff, prevents baldness and grows long, silken hair of unusual charm. It gives a pleasing sheen to dull hair and is ideal for wave setting. Get a bottle of RITA and revitalize your hair to new beauty. Sold everywhere. As. 15 per bottle.

KANNAMBA:

It gives me pleasure to say that Rita has given me an immense satisfaction. It is really efficacious.

VETO COMPANY, 16, Jones Street, MADRAS.

Gorwalla Goes To Delhi

Sequel To Food Grains Shortage In Province

BOMBAY, Nov. 17 (A.P.I.): It is understood that owing to paucity of rains in the Southern Division of Bombay Presidency and damage to crops due to heavy floods in Gujarat, Bombay Government's estimates regarding food position in the province have to be considerably revised. It is expected that there will be some shortage of food grains.

Mr. A. D. Gorwalla, Food Controller to the Government of Bombay, has gone to Delhi to make representations to the Government of India, Food Department, for allotting an additional quota of food grains for Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Nov. 18.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Marathi Songs 8-50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 8.15 Anand Rande 9-30 A. H. Jafar Khan (Sitar) 9-50 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal) 11.0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 M. S. Bhagwat 11.30 Kalindi Keshar 11-50 M. Sagheer Asif.

12.5 p.m. Padmati Shaligram 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1.0 Music from the Film 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour 2.30 Children's Half-Hour 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5-0 Anand Ranade 5-20 A. H. Jafar Khan (Sitar) 5.45 Topical Talk 5.55 Locals 6-0 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal) 6.30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 M. Sagheer Asif 7.0 M. S. Bhagwat 7-15 Sarangi Recital 7.30 Anand Ranade 7.45 Kalindi Keskar 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8-45 Selections 9.0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Gat Tora on Tabla 10-0 Arturo Toscanini.

CENTRAL

4th WEEK

Lakharani

Daily: 4, 7, & 10; Matinees at 1-0 on Sun. Holidays

Plans open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

4TH WEEK OF FULL HOUSES

MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HIT

EK-DIN-KA SULTAN

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

Starring, MEHTAB With WASTI & OTHERS

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Today 1 p. m.

NEW WEST END

Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6

12TH WEEK! TRULY PEOPLE'S PICTURE...NEW THEATRES' HIT!

HAMRAHI Direction & Screenplay:— BIMOL ROY

Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m. Sun. at 1 p. m.

MINERVA

Ad. Booking: 10 to 12

RANJIT'S

MUMTAZ MAHAL

KHURSHID, CHANDRAMOHAN

Daily: 4, 7, 10

Matinee On Sunday 1-15

Royal Opera House

TODAY 9-30 A.M.

DEEWAR

Prithvi Theatres' Stage-Hit

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 14 2002.
Muslim: Zilhej 12, 1364.
Parsi: Khordad 16, 1315.
Sunrise 6-47 a.m. Sunset: 6.0 p.m.
Hightide: 10-22 23.23.
Lowtide: 4.22, 16.40.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse on "Prabhumaya Jivan" by Sri Maneck Mehta, at 5 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Special Meeting to celebrate 16th anniversary of the Lodge, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m., at J. Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at Ramakrishna Mission, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. He will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the same place at 5-15 p.m.

DARIAT-UL-ADAB: Celebration of Id-e-Qurban, symposium of Urdu poets to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Rahat Basar Manzil, Mahim.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Meeting to-day (Sunday), at 4-0 p.m., at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Harvey Road, when Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will speak on "Gochara Graha".

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Annual meeting at Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIANS MEETING: For Free India, Indonesia and Indo-China, release of Indian National Army, and to support the Congress candidates in the ensuing elections to the Central Legislative Assembly a public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, Maharashtra Nationalist Christian Party and Goa Congress Committee, to-day (Sunday) at 6.15 p.m., in I. L. I. Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. M. R. Masani will speak.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Meeting of the Congress Volunteers and Workers of the Girgaum Ward to-day (Sunday) at 9.30 a.m., at the Committee's Office to take up the comming Central Assembly Election Campaign work in our ward.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Meeting in Ruia College Hall, at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday) Comrades Ezekiel L. B. Rao will speak on "Radicals' Election Manifesto."

I. N. A. RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE: The I. N. A. Relief Committee has decided upon the following dates for street collections in aid of the Fund:—Sunday (18th Nov.) for Bombay North i.e. Parel onwards, and Tuesday (20th Nov.) for Bombay South.

I. N. A. FUND, MALAD: The I. N. A. Fund collected by the Malad Congress Committee and the Youth League will be handed over to the I. N. A. Defence Committee of Bombay, to-day (Sunday). The ceremony will take place in the Sonawalla Buildings opposite Nature Cure Hospital Malad at 8 p.m. Sjt. Bhai Parmanad will speak on behalf of the I. N. A. Defence Committee (Bombay).

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE: All Past Students will meet in the Library at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday), for a group photograph and for tea party. The proposed contributory re-union lunch is not permitted.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE: The Royal Institute of Science Exhibition will commence, at 3-0 p.m., to-day (Sunday). On the ground floor in Room No. 2, Educational Sound Films will be shown every 1/2 hour commencing at 3-0 p.m. and Ending at 7.0 p.m. Past Students gathering will be at 9.30 a.m., in the Royal Institute of Science Library, to-day.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME: A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5.30 p.m., in the Antonio D'Silva High School, Dadar, when Mr. K. R. Mehta, National Savings Circle Officer, Bombay Province, will speak on the 'Small Savings Scheme'.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL: Annual inter-house sports at St. Xavier's Gymkhana Ground at 2.30 p.m., to-day. Dr. D'Souza, Mayor, to preside.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSN.: Annual meeting in Soman Building Girgaum Road, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

SHREE NARAYANA SMARAKA SAMITHI: A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Thomas Korula, at Blavatski Lodge to apprise the Malayalis of the aims and objects of the Narayana Smaraka "Samithi". Messrs. Vidwan Kumar, N. P. Damodaran and Mr. T. R. Ayyappan will speak. Music by Miss Kamala Vellodi Mrs. Sreedevi Balakrishnan, and devotional songs by Mrs Meenakshi Arjunan.

LATE LT.-COL. E. F. G TUCKER: A condolence meeting of staff and students of the Grant Medical College and J. J Group of Hospitals, was held on Saturday to express sorrow at the sad death of Lt.-Col. E. F Gordon Tucker I.M.S. (Retd.), a former Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College and First Physician and Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital. The Grant Medical College remained closed on Saturday.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM To-day at Sangham premises: Thirukural Class by Mr Sundaresa Aiyar at 10 0 a.m. and at 5-0 p.m 'V. O. Chidambaram Pillari Day'

KALSULKAR HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS SANGH: Meeting of ex-students of this school to-day) at King George School Colony Dadar, at 4 p.m.

Marathi Drama In Aid Of I. N. A.

The Elphinstone Sports Club Bombay will stage "Shivajila Shaha," a Marathi drama in aid of the I.N.A. Defence Fund at Shrinand Theatre Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m.

Hindi Playwright Dead

Pandit Ramdas Azad Hindi author and play wright of the Punjab died on Friday night in Arthur Road Hospital Bombay, following an attack of typhoid. Pundit Azad who was 36 years old was connected with various film producing companies in Bombay.

Corporator Entertained

Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik, newly-elected Municipal Corporator from "C" Ward was honoured at a dinner at Purohit given by Mr. J. B Khandewal, on Saturday evening. Those present on the occasion included Messrs. Nagindas Master and S. K. Patil.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 17, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st January 1945 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours, (I. S. T.), on 17th November, 1945:—

Ahmednagar 82 64 0 0.1 16. 3minus 6.8, Allahabad 82 55 0 33.6 minus 7.8, Baroda 94 61 0 53.1 nil BOMBAY 90 74 0.1 88..0 plus 16.9 Calcutta 85 7.0 53.9 minus 8.8, Cawnpore 82 52 0 24.2 minus 11.4 Delhi 83 51 0 29.2 plus 3.4, Hyderabad (Dn) 85 61 0 29.9 plus 1.0, Karachi 85 69 0 6.4 minus 1.1, Lahore 75 54 0.1 21.1 plus 2.5 Lucknow 84 51 0 32.3 minus 7.3, Madras 85 75 0 40.2 plus 1.2, Mysore 80 63 0 29.2 minus 0.8 Nagpur 84 62 0 53.7 plus 5.0, Patna 83 62 0 56.5 plus 10.2, Peshwar 64 50 0 39.5 minus 3.1, Surat 96 71 0 68.9 plus 27.3.

SHREE VANDE MATARAM BAL MELA: Prize Distribution ceremony to be held to-day (Sunday), at 3.30 p.m. (S T.), at 'Annad Bhuvan' Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road Bombay 4, Advocate Vishnuprasad Chunilal Dave, has kindly consented to preside.

"MISUSE OF INDIAN MAN-POWER": A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Khalsa College students held on Wednesday under the presidentship of Prof. Hudlikar placing on record its protest against the misuse and prostitution of Indian man-power for imperialist aggrandisement and the suppression of freedom movements in the Asiatic countries. Demanding withdrawal of All-Indian forces now employed in the revolting countries of Asia.

STUDENTS GREET JAWAHAR.

A message of birthday greetings sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by students of the Khalsa College stated we affectionately greet you on this day of national rejoicing when you complete the 56th year of your great and eventful life; We consider this day, along with certain other great days of the year as a day when we pledge ourselves anew and with greater determination to the cause sacred to all Indians, viz. Indian Independence."

HEALTH CENTRE: Opening of Shree Mahalakshmi Charitable Dispensary and Health Centre at B D D. Block No. 53, Worli to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

DADAR VIDYA MANDIR: Concert by Roshan Ara Begum and Jaya Kumari in aid of Dadar Vidya Mandir, will be held in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Indian Concert at King's Circle Matunga to-day (Sunday), 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., by Mr. H. V. Kadlur

LAJPATRAI ANNIVERSARY: Meeting at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m

PATHARE PRABHU STUDENTS' CONFERENCE: Preliminary meeting, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m in Prabhu Seminary Hall.

MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: Public meeting of Malayalees of Worli under auspices of All-Malayalee Conference to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m., at Blind Home, Worli. Mr. R. M. Manakkalath and Mr A. K. S. Nair will speak.

Chowdiah's Recital

Sangeet Ratna T. Chowdiah of Mysore the front-rank violinist is giving a solo recital to-day at S.I.E.S. School Hall, Matunga under the auspices of the Krishna Gana Sabha. Mr. Chowdiah, who has established a unique reputation as a finished accompanist and a brilliant soloist is not a mere artiste in the usual sense of the term. A profound scholar in Karnataki music, he has experimented with a variety of stringed instruments with a view to improve the tone, tembre and volume of the accompanying instruments. He is the father of seven-stringed violin which has greatly revolutionised musical developments in the South. His double-string bowing is a treat and even Hindustani music fans can get valuable tips from his recital. Mr. Chowdiah is running a school in Mysore for vocal and instrumental music and has ambitious plans for post-war expansion, for which he has already valuable site. In to-day's recital Mr. Chowdiah will be accompanied by his two disciples Vesnketarama Sastri and Venugopal and by A. Kannan on Mridangam.

Use Music As Medium

J. DWARKADAS TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

A concert of Indian classical music organized by the Gayan Uttejak Mandal came off at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday morning. Mrs. Anjanibai Lolekar charmed the audience with delightful music for over two hours. She began with Rag Lalit (in "Rayanke Swapne"), which she rendered with perfect technique and melody which was highly appreciated. Next in item was the 'Rag Jivanpuri' followed by a "bhajan" which moved the audience tremendously.

During the interval Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressed the audience and impressed upon them the importance of music in solving the communal problem. He observed that music was a medium to bring about the purification of soul. He further pleaded for encouragement to classical music.

The Municipal Commissioner Mr. Mirchandani was among those present.

Nagpur Order Under Cholera Regulations

Nagpur, Nov. 17. A.P.I.): To prevent the spread of cholera—which has claimed the heavy toll of 40,000 lives in the past six months in the province—the Central Provinces Government has issued an order that no person, unless inoculated, shall join any procession or Assembly which may be proceeding outside a cholera-affected area. The order has been issued under the Emergency Cholera Regulations, 1945.

THE POSER—that intrigued Her—

HUSBAND— OR NATION—

Who is to be served—

Murli Movietone's Epic of the Screen

AMRAPALI

Directed by:- NANDLAL JASVANTLAL

PREM ADIB, SABITA DEVI Jeevan, Arun, Badriprasad

Produced at LAXMI STUDIOS

3 Third Week

ROXY

Booking 9-30 to 12, 3.30 to 6

A Radium Release

Daily: 4, 7 & 10

Sun. Matinee at 1 p. m.

Burma Demands Elections

Challenge To British Govt.: No Confidence In Governor's Council

RANGOON, Nov. 17. (A.P.I.): The Rangoon radio says to-day that the Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman Smith, is likely to announce the composition of his Legislative Council in the very near future according to a Government spokesman.

HOLD ELECTIONS

BOMBAY: "We challenge the British Government to hold elections" Aung San, the Burmese Nationalist leader and President of the Anti-Fascist League, said in an interview. "We will help them in the preparation of electoral rolls. We are pursuing peaceful activities; we want to achieve our aims in a peaceful manner, but the responsibility for maintaining peaceful conditions in Burma rests not only on our shoulders but also on the British Government and its actions", he added.

Referring to Indonesia, San declared: "Our sympathies are fully and unreservedly with the Indonesians. The excuse given by the British Government for intervention in Indonesian affairs has not surprised us. They are making much of Brigadier Mallaby's death".

San said: "We will be very much delighted to welcome Pandit Nehru if he could come to Burma. I know him personally and we stayed together for a few days while I was in India to attend the Ramgarh session of the Indian National Congress.

Talking of his tour, San said almost every town he had visited was greatly damaged; roads were bad but not impassable and he was able to motor all the way from Rangoon to Mandaly.

The Anti-Facist League is holding a mass meeting in Shwedaoon pagoda on Sunday when they will urge His Majesty's Government to dissolve the present Governor's Council which "does not command the confidence of the country and accede to the proposals of the League."

WEDDING BELLS FOR ESTHER WILLIAMS

HOLLYWOOD (California), Nov. 17. (A.P.A.): Esther Williams, star of M.G.M.'s "Bathing Beauty" and acknowledged as the most representative American girl and Sergeant Ben Gage, former radio announcer on the Bob Hope programme, will be married on November 25, they announced to-day.

10 Indian P.O.W.s Killed In New Britain

SYDNEY, Nov. 17. (A.P.A.): Twenty-eight persons, including ten Indians and 18 Australians, were killed when a Douglas Courier plane crashed into a 7,000-foot mountain in New Britain on Thursday, it was learned today.

The ten Indians were liberated prisoners of war from Wewak, who were being flown to Rabaul from where they were to return to India.

MAHENDRA GOPE WAS GENUINE CONVERT

Rajen Babu's Retort To Govt. Communique

SAMASTIPUR, Nov. 17. (U.P.I.): Dr. Rarendra Prasad, member of the Congress Working Committee, has issued the following statement regarding the execution of Mr. Mahendra Gope:

Mohendra has been executed and the Government have issued a 'communique' justifying the action of not showing clemency. Any post-mortem controversy in futile so far as Mahendra is concerned. But there are certain aspects of the case which deserve public attention.

"South Bhagalpur has been regarded by the Government as one of the disturbed areas and the people of the locality had therefore to suffer considerably. The Government 'communique' makes out that Mahendra was known as a criminal from 1935 onwards. It admits that he and a number of other criminals who were in custody in the Banka Jail were released after the movement in 1942 started. My information is that the number of such prisoners is large; it is something like 30 to 40 if not more, and the popular interpretation on their release has been that those releases were effected with a view to allow these criminals to continue their activities and thereby to discredit the movement of 1942. The interpretation is natural and justified by the events that followed because the area remained disturbed and the movement of 1942 is blamed for it.

GENUINE CONVERT.

"There is one thing, however, which turned out to be against the expectation. Some of these criminals turned a new leaf. Mahendra was one of them. I was assured by persons who came in contact with him in Jail that in his case there was a genuine conversion. The motive alleged by the Prosecution for the offence of murder for which he was convicted and hanged was that the man who was murdered was a Police informer and a spy and was suspected to be instrumental in tracing political absconders. A murder is a murder, whether it is committed for a political or any other reason and must be condemned by everyone who believes in non-violence. So the murder of even an informer must be condemned, but the motive underlying becomes a matter of importance in considering whether the extreme penalties of law should be imposed in the case where an offender is not actuated by any selfish or personal considerations but by other considerations however misguided he may be. It is here that the statesman and the administrator can exercise judgment and discretion. The appeal that was made was based on this consideration.

CASE OF SIARAM SINGH.

"The public knows only this case which came to the Court and has no knowledge about the other cases mentioned in the 'communique'. The Government has referred to a statement said to have been issued by Siaram Singh. Now Siaram Singh is an absconder. One knows not how many and what charges there are against him. Incidentally, if his condemnation of Mahendra Gope was genuine then he himself should not be treated as a criminal who has to be hunted down. That condemnation ought to be regarded as sufficient proof of his own innocence of any serious and heinous crime, particularly because of his antecedents. Before 1942 he was a well-known public worker and his work in the District Board was highly appreciated by all. If Mahendra Gope would not change for the better why should it be taken for granted that Siaram has foresworn his past and became a hardened criminal? He should be treated on the same footing as other Congress workers. But this is not evidently what the Government is contemplating about him. It suits them to quote him for condemning Mahendra and then run him down possibly for a similar offence.

"The Government owes an explanation to the public as to why so many hardened criminals were released in August and September 1942 when the movement was at its height and when one would expect in the disturbed conditions then prevailing that unruly elements should be kept under check unless it was intended that they should be let loose in society to create complications. The Government may not believe the conversion of a criminal, but reformers always acted in that faith and continue to do so".

MAHESHWAR DAYAL MEETS NEHRU AND PANT.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17. (A.P.I.): Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth of Kotra, President of the Oudh Provincial Hindu Sabha, had a long talk to-day with Pandit Pant, ex-Premier. Earlier he met Pandit J. Nehru and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

The Raja of Kotra declined to reveal to the Press the nature of the talk.

AZAD CALLS KABIR.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17. (U.P.I.): In response to a telegram from the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Prof. Humayun Kabir is leaving for Bindhyachal on November 19.

NAGPUR HOLIDAY ON NOV. 23.

NAGPUR, Nov. 17. November 23, the polling day for the elections to the Central Assembly from non-Mohammedan constituencies, is declared as a holiday in two divisions of Nagpur and Berar where elections are to be held. All Government offices, schools and courts will be closed.

ONE MORE EUROPEAN FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17. (A.P.I.): The Bengal European Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly has been called upon to elect a member to the Assembly before the January 15, 1946.

The constituency has three seats in the Central Assembly, but only two candidates, namely, Messrs. G. W. Tyson and C. P. Lawson, were nominated and these were declared elected on November 8. The constituency has now been asked to elect the third member.

PUNJAB LEAGUE CANDIDATES FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

LAHORE, Nov. 17. The Parliamentary Board of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League has nominated 17 candidates to contest election to the Punjab Assembly on the League ticket. Prominent among them are Malik Barkat Ali; Mian Amir-U-Don; the Nawab of Mamdot and Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

The board is meeting again on November 24 and 25 to select candidates for the remaining Muslim constituencies.

ASSAM AND LEAGUE CLAIM.

GAUHATI (Assam), Nov. 17: The Muslim population in Assam is not in a majority, but if the tribal people of the province are excluded from the Hindu fold, the province of Assam may well be regarded as a Muslim majority province. Sir Mahammad Saddulla, Premier of Assam, made this observation at a meeting of Muslims of Gauhat.

JINNAH IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17: Mr. Jinnah arrived here by air this evening. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Qazi Mohammed Isa and other prominent Muslim Leaguers received him at the aerodrome. Mr. Jinnah intends leaving for Peshawar on November 19.

KALAPPA FOR I.L.O.

NAGPUR, Nov. 17. (U.P.I.): Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., has been selected Workers' delegate to attend the session of the Industrial Committee of Inland Transport convened by the International Labour Office commencing in London on December 13.

THANA DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 17: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Thana District was held at Bordi when Mr. V. V. Kirtane presided Mr. B. G. Kher was present. He explained the situation prevailing in Dahanu and Umbergaum Talukas regarding dispute between Landlords and Tenants and requested the meeting to strengthen the Congress organisation in the District. The meeting also adopted the resolution to send about 12 workers for Congress propaganda in this area.

They will start election campaign immediately and will collect necessary funds for the propaganda in their respective areas.

Akalis Resent Nehru's Remarks

Party Organ Wants Pandit To Be Cautious During Election Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

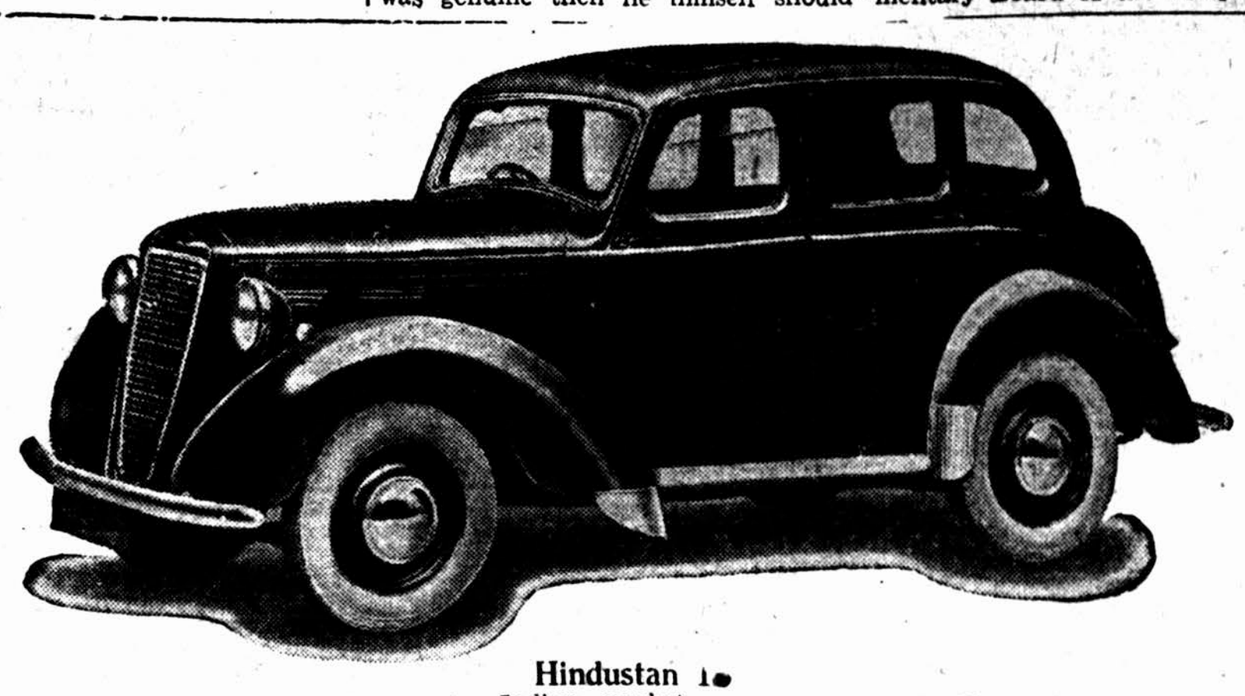
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is visiting Punjab on a three-day election tour. He will address about two dozen meetings, and will cover about 1,500 miles by train and car.

During the Central Assembly elections the Congress candidates will be opposed by the Akali Party which is supported by the Unionist Ministry as against the Congress.

In an open letter addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal in an official organ of the Akali Party, a police warning was sounded that during the last visit Pandit Nehru made some undue remarks about the Akali Party leaders, but they kept quiet, but this time what is wanted is that is he should be a little cautious. A challenge to Pandit Nehru is also thrown that if he visits the Punjab a hundred times, he will not be able to secure Sikh votes for the Congress candidates, because the present election tour is not based on justice. It is to frighten the Sikhs who are already in minority. Moreover the Sikhs who have not lagged behind making sacrifices in the battles for India's independence, have also suffered in the August 1942.

It adds: "When the Congress can come to a settlement with Nationalist Muslims for election, why should it not compromise with the Akali Party for the Sikh seats? The destiny of Sikh cannot be allowed to be decided by Madrasi Brahmans or Gujratis. The Sikh is fighting race, and thus it has determined to give fight".

Concluding it is admitted that the Akali Party did support Sardar ualdev Singh in forming an alliance with the late Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and also lend support to Sardar Ajitsingh in joining the League Ministry in N.-W. F. P. but for this they do not feel sorry.



Hindustan 10

The specimen of Hindustan 10 the first car of Hindustan Motors Limited of Birlas, was exhibited at the show room of its distributors Messrs. India Automobiles, at Karnani Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta on the 9th instant. This is incidentally, the first post-war car on the Indian market.

A large gathering of distinguished persons attended this exhibition

This car will be put on the market for sale by January, 1946. The car is exclusively designed to suit the needs of the Indian motoring public.

Besides their Okha Assembly plant, Hindustan Motors are planning to set up a new plant for the manufacture of component parts near Calcutta. Experienced technicians have already arrived in the country for that purpose.

PROJECT TAKEN TO BE A GAMBLE ONCE!

Chicago University Goes Into Industry And Helps To Make Atom Bomb A Reality

THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF STORIES WRITTEN BY MR. H. W. BLAKESLEE, OF A.P.A., DISCLOSES PREVIOUSLY UNTOLD STORIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. AS UNDER:—

OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE, Nov. 15. (A.P.A.): The atomic bomb promises to repay its 2,000,000,000 dollars (about 660 crores of rupees) cost in three ways, each independent and each many fold on the profit side.

The three are: (1) power, (2) new process and (3) apparatus for industry, and—still in the secret category—some fundamental scientific discoveries.

When Nobel prizes are given for achievements connected with the bomb, some at least are likely to go to the men who have scarcely been mentioned, because their work cannot be talked of without great restrictions. This restricted field covers physics and chemistry, but particularly chemistry.

It is a safe wager that the fundamental discoveries, like those more immediately practicable, will, in a few years, begin to pay and finally overtop the bomb's entire cost.

More than 1,000 scientists took part in the atomic bomb project. Their individual stories have not been told, some can be singled out by the frequency with which their work is mentioned in the report of Dr. H. D. Smyth, Princeton University physicist, who wrote the official report of about 70,000 words released by Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the bomb project.

Dr. Smyth points out that the report is incomplete and some of the best work cannot even be identified

Mr. A. H. Compton, university of Chicago, one of the great physicists, did an administrative job here, and at Chicago that carries a story probably unique in the history of universities. Chicago University actually went into the manufacturing business on a big scale by sponsoring the staff for the work on the plutonium pilot plant here.

IN AN UNUSUAL ROLE.

This is probably the first time that a university went into industry. Big business was afraid to try what the University undertook and with good reason. The project was to make a metal which never before existed, by a method never before used. And the method was pure alchemy. Dr. Compton advised the University that the project was a gamble, but worth trying.

With what the University learned here, the Dupont Company took over, on a line new even to them and set up the huge, successful plutonium plants in the State of Washington.

Little known to the public was the work of two scientists who carried the torch in the early days, when there was doubt whether to undertake the bomb job.

One is Mr. George B. Pegram, Acting President now of Columbia University, who did not want a bomb but knew what was going on in Germany. He made some of the early moves to interest the Government

The other is Mr. L. J. Briggs, (aged 71,) head of the U.S. Bureau of Standards. After other scientists had made their first report that prospects of anything useful in either atomic power or bombs for world war II looked doubtful Dr Briggs carried on. He was influential in obtaining further study, and, finally, the decision that not only could a bomb be made, but that there were four likely methods.

DOMINION STATUS BY MIDDLE OF 1946

Deshmukh Counsels Spirit Of Compromise For Indians In South Africa

ERMELO (Transvaal), Nov. 16. (Reuter): Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Indian High Commissioner, to-night forecast that India might get Dominion Status in the near future, probably the middle of 1946, after the elections had shown the trend of public opinion.

India had no desire to interfere in South African affairs, he said. There were certain mutual commitments between the two Governments, but this was not interference.

Warning South African Indians against precipitate action, he declared that by goodwill and a spirit of compromise he was sure they could get their rights in due course.

Harnessing Atomic And Cosmic Energy For Human Needs

Dr. H. J. Bhabha Envisages Revolutionary Changes In Social And Economic Structure

That the time when nuclear energy would be used not as an explosive leading to destruction but for more constructive purposes was not very far off, was the view expressed by Dr. H. J. Bhabha, in a lecture on Atomic energy at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Saturday.

The meeting which was one of a series organised in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Royal Institute of Science, was presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, president of the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Dr. Bhabha said that it was obvious that the transmutation of molecular energy would bring about revolutionary changes in the entire social and economic structure of humanity. He further envisaged the possibility of isolating and harnessing the energy of cosmic rays, which was a million times more potent than that of molecular energy. The picture of nuclear physics was very nearly complete, he said, and fundamental research in Physics would in future deal with cosmic energy.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya while introducing Dr. Bhabha said that the Atom had come into an unenviable prominence. It had been split in one country and the scientists of other lands were in hot pursuit of it. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed the terrible potentialities of the atom bomb.

HISTORY OF ATOM BOMB

Dr. Bhabha traced the story of the emergence of the atom bomb from its early beginnings when in 1897, Sir J. J. Thomson discovered electrons, which were component parts of the Atom which was the smallest entity of a chemical substance. In 1912, Lord Rutherford presented a clear picture of the atom as consisting of a nucleus and a number of electrons which moved around the nucleus like planets in the solar system. The next step was the establishment of the fact that each nucleus is positively charged. The lowest was hydrogen with one unit of charge and the highest was Uranium with 92 units of charge. In 1932 was established the difference between the Protons which had charge and the Nuetrons which had no charge but helped make the mass of the atom. Then came the discovery of the Isotropes or certain forms of elements which had an extra Nuetron which could be released from the atom more easily.

Uranium which is the most highly charged element occurring in nature had two Isotropes. While Uranium normally had 92 units of charge and 238 units of mass there was one Isotrope of Uranium with four units less and another and rarer Isotrope with three units less. This is what is called Uranium 235.

The lecturer then went on to narrate how various difficulties such as the devising of projectiles which could bombard the atom with energy sufficient to hit the target after overcoming the repulsion of the positively charged electrons, means of reducing the speed of the bombarding forces so that they may not totally escape into space and such other matters. After bringing the story of all that had been done till 1939, he gave an account of his own reading of what steps must have been taken since then.

According to him one of the most important steps was the development of a new element even less stable than Uranium. This was element 94 which he thought was Plutonium, which forms the explosive of the atom bomb.

HEATING TOWN IN WINTER.

He drew attention to the fact that as the waters of the Columbia river were used for extinguishing the flames of the burning Uranium, the temperature of the waters of the entire river rose by seven degrees. That fact pointed to the possibilities of heating a town in cold weather. A thousand million Kilowat hours of energy could be produced by bombarding 14 lbs of Uranium for one hundredth of a second. He contrasted this with the fact that the entire supply of electrical energy for a city like Bombay was not more than a thousand kilowat hours. He thought that there were only practical difficulties, difficulties which could be overcome, before atomic energy was harnessed to human needs. Transmutation of molecular energy which was really the source of the energy of the sun, could be possible with the use of Hydrogen and mercury and other elements not so rare nor so costly as Uranium.

Dr. Bhabha made two other points. The first was that scientists of every nation including one Japanese had made contributions to the evolution of atomic energy. Secondly, he pointed out that upto 1939 whatever discoveries had been made were in search of disinterested scientific research without reference to the application of that research. He did not minimise the importance of industrial research, particularly for a country like India. But he scouted the tendency to overlook the importance of fundamental research.

BAN ON EXPORT OF MILK

Sugar Control To Continue: No Food Shortage

(From Our Correspondent)

NADIAD, Nov. 17: The District Magistrate of Kaira called a press Conference and informed that a ban on the export of milk and milk products has been imposed in Anand and five villages round about in order to supply pure milk to Bombay and a first consignment of milk is to be despatched from this day in proper refrigerated wagons. Steps will be taken to provide more milk to Bombay in future.

The District Magistrate informed that due to the shortage of sugar, sugar ratoining will continue for a year more in the district. He assured that Gur imported in the Kaira District from January will not be frozen.

In order to appease the discontent in the district about the supply of cotton seeds, he said that steps are being taken to find out suitable means to adulterate cotton-seeds (Sind) so that they cannot be sown illegally. He also cleared the position about grains by flatly saying that there is no shortage of foodgrains.

Wanted Identity Of Murdered Woman

At 2 p.m. on November 10, the murdered body of a Hindu woman aged about 22, height 5 feet, medium build, dressed in a red sari with black squares on it and a blue border, a blue bodice with red stripes two brass bangles on left wrist, two brass and two glass bangles on right wrist and a silver toe-ring on each foot, was found at Haines Road, near the Christian and Israel Cemeteries. The woman had been done to death with a knife and had several wounds on the body. Her photograph can be seen at Delisle Road Police Station or the C.I.D. (D.C.B.) offices. Persons having any information regarding this woman or the circumstances of her death are requested to call at the Delisle Road Police Station as early as possible.—"Police News."

Franco Will Not Budge!

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 16: Gen. Franco made it clear that he has no intention of yielding to outside pressure either for his removal from office or for any radical change in the policies he had dreamed for Spain in a press interview

For more than a year, Caudillo was emphatic in asserting that Spanish affairs should be settled by Spain. He made the following points:

Firstly, Spain wishes to get along peaceably with all nations, secondly Spain will resist to the utmost any attempts to provoke another civil war, thirdly, attacks from abroad as a result of Communist campaign will be resisted Communism is the worst danger confronting the world today, fourthly while he had not closed the door to restoration of monarchy, there is no immediate probability of such transition.

I. N. A. Enthusiasts To March To Delhi

Lady Ex-M.L.A. To Lead Trek From Patna

PATNA, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): "Delhi Chalo" the slogan of the "Azad Hind Fauj", is going to be followed literally by Sreemati Saraswati Devi, ex-M.L.A. who intends to march to Delhi on foot to show her enthusiasm for the Indian National Army.

This announcement was made in a public meeting in Bhagalpur held under the auspices of the Bhagalpur Students' Congress to protest against the trial of the men of the Indian National Army.

Sreemati Saraswati Devi intends to raise a batch of marchers to Delhi and has made a request to the people of Bihar asking for names of persons who want to accompany her.

I. N. A. Prisoners Transferred To Other Camps

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (A.P.I.): Six thousand I.N.A. prisoners lodged at Jinkargacha Camp, in Jessore District, have been transferred recently to other camps, according to a correspondent writing in the "Hindusthan Standard" to-day. He says that the majority of them are believed to have been transferred to a camp in Barasat (24 Paraganas district) area, and the rest, to another camp in Jessore.

The correspondent adds that on some of the big trees in the camp, the letters, "INA" and "AHF" (Azad Hind Fouj), have been inscribed. A portrait of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been hung up on a tree with the words "Jai Hind" on it.

Sarat Bose's Appeal

KURSEONG, Nov. 16. (A.P.I.): In a statement to-day, Mr. Sarat Bose says that as soon as I.N.A. relief fund committees are formed in other provinces also (committees have already been formed in Bombay and Bengal), a co-ordination committee will be formed with the Mayor of Bombay as Chairman. This committee will co-ordinate the work of raising funds for giving relief to members of the I.N.A. and their families and dependents.

Mr. Bose says: "I fervently hope that other provinces in India will follow in the wake of Bombay and Bengal and will without further delay form their own I. N. A. relief fund committees and raise funds for the purpose of giving pecuniary aid and relief to the members of the I.N.A. and their families and dependents. As soon as they do so, a co-ordination committee will be formed with the Mayor of Bombay as Chairman to co-ordinate the work of raising funds for and giving relief to members of the I.N.A. and their families and dependents. The whole country irrespective of political affiliations has been ringing with sympathy and enthusiasm for giving pecuniary aid and relief to the members of the I.N.A. and their families and dependents ever since the 17th September 1945 when the Bombay Committee has formed. It is upto all of us to harness that sympathy and enthusiasm to action and if we are able to do so, I have no doubt we shall be able to raise the sum of one crore within a short time and give the much needed relief to the members of the I.N.A. and their families and dependents.

NEHRU TO VISIT SHAHARANPUR

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 17 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will visit Saharanpur on Nov. 22. He will address a public meeting and will tour the District.

Pandit Pant At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17 (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant arrived in Lucknow last night.

Leaving Nainital on Nov. 12, Pandit Pant visited Agra, Gwalior and Cawnpore where he addressed public meetings. He will stay in Lucknow for three days.

ATLANTA (Georgia) (A.P.A.): Houses made partly of cotton are in the offing. Experiments with such houses by the U.S. farm security administration, a federal agency which gives financial aid to farmers, have led the American National Cotton Council to predict wide use of them, especially in Southern United States where there is great need for low-cost housing.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTION from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Calcutta, M|s. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta (Government Auctioneers), will sell by public auction at M. T. Breakdown Depot, Dhanbad at 10-0 a. m. on Saturday the 24th November, 1945, a large number of Ford and Chevrolet 3 ton and 30 cwt. trucks and Austin Ambulances. All the vehicles are with Engines, Wheels, Tyres and Tubes. Intending purchasers may inspect the Vehicles ex. where lying on any working day during office hours. (5552)

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MISCELLANEOUS

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BRITISH-U. S. TALKS BOGGED-DOWN

Britain Abandons Dollar Pool?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuter): "The British-United States finance talks appear to be again 'bogged down' after the sign of optimism earlier this week", radioes William Hardcastle, Reuter's correspondent. The British delegates now say that there is no chance of their sailing home on the "Queen Elizabeth" on November 23 as tentatively arranged. The United States delegation late last night presented a revised document for joint consideration.

It is believed that Britain agreed to abandon the dollar pool and accepted the two per cent interest rate on the projected loan with a five-year oratorium, and escape clause allowing deferred payment if in any year her fiscal position prevents her paying up.

The three points which now understood to be causing the delay are: (1) The amount of the loan. The British want 4,000,000,000 dollars while the United States delegation contends that 3,500,000,000 dollars is all that the Congress will permit. To either sum it is proposed to add a sum to cover lend-lease goods sent to Britain since V-J Day. (2) Certain export controls which the British wish to maintain in part during the transition period and (3) The escape clause, especially the question of who would judge whether Britain was unable to pay up loan interest.

French negotiations with the United States for long range financial aid are due to open here as soon as possible but no date has been fixed.

HEAD MASTER OF AVANBAI SCHOOL RETIRES

Mr. E. N. Mehta Felicitated On Completing 50 Years' Service

(From A Correspondent).

BULSAR, Nov. 15.—A special function was arranged to honour Mr. Edulji Navroji Mehta, Headmaster of Avanbai High School, on his retirement after fifty years of active service.

'Scouts' band and songs greeted Mr. Mehta in the beginning. Telegrams of congratulations were read, and showers of praise were poured upon him by various speakers. A casket and an oil-paint photo were presented to him.

Mr. Mehta thanked the people for honouring him and said that he had served the institution by following the examples of great educationists like late lamented Gokhale.

Congress Election Meeting To-day

The Congress Election Campaign Board has decided to hold a meeting at 6-30 p m. today at the Jamboori Maidan, Worli. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and Mr. M. R. Masani, Dr. Gopalrao Deshmukh, Mr. I. S. Patel and Mr. Vasudevrao Varlikar will speak. The opening ceremony of the Mahalaxmi Charitable Dispensary will be performed at the meeting.

TARDEO MEETING TO-MORROW.

On behalf of the Girgaum District Congress Committee an election campaign meeting will be held in the Soonawala Buildings, Tardeo, at 9 p.m. to-morrow (Monday), Sjt. S. K. Patil, Sjt. Ganapatishankar Desai, Sjt. M. R. Masani and Dr. Deshmukh will speak.

Girl Dies Of Stab Wounds

KARACHI, Nov. 17. (A.P.I.): Great stir was caused in the Soldier Bazaar, this morning, when five girls proceeding to school were suddenly attacked by a person who, grandishing a knife, fatally stabbed one of them.

The victim, Miss Diana Solomon (16) died instantaneously. The other four girls, however, ran away to a place of safety.

The police later arrested a person named Shah Nawaz who was produced before a Magistrate, who he is said to have made confession. Shah Nawaz has been remanded into jail custody.

Waugh For Viceroy's Council

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): The Governor General in Council has appointed Mr. A. A. Waugh, I.C.S., to be a temporary member of the Executive Council during the absence from India of the Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, as India's delegate to the Preparatory Commission, and leader of the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly, on the United Nations Organisations, says a communique.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 17

The bullion market was steady today with moderate support. Forward gold opened at Rs. 81 and declined to Rs. 80/12 under scattered selling but under renewed buying advanced to Rs. 81/6. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 81/8. Forward silver opened at Rs. 132/12 and after declining to Rs. 132/8 advanced to Rs. 133/7 and steadied at Rs. 133/4. Ready silver was placed at Rs. 133/4. Tone of the market was steady.

Later on some professional operator sold about 400 bars of Silver and quotation declined to Rs. 132/11. The market closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	132	14	0
Forward Silver	132	14	0
Ready Gold	81	13	0
Forward Gold	81	9	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 17

Yesterday the local cotton market was officially closed but privately business was done in January at Rs. 411. To-day the market was expected to open at Rs. 408/8 the market opened at Rs. 408 for January and declined to Rs. 407/8 under scattered selling but there was renewed buying and January improved to Rs. 409.

Thereafter there was moderate selling and January quietened at Rs. 407/4. It is generally believed that the recent improvement was too rapid and the market is entitled to a technical correction.

The market steadied and under scattered buying January was quoted at Rs. 408/12. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	Rs.	408	0 0
I.C.C. March		414	8 0
I.C.C. May		425	0 0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 848 cent points under New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

I C C Jan. Highest 409-1/2 Lowest 403-1/2 Closing at 5-30 p m 409-1/4
I C C March Highest 416 Lowest 410-1/2 Closing at 5-30 p m 415-3/4
I C C May Highest 426-1/2 Lowest 421-1/2 Closing at 5-30 p m 426-1/4
Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 43/1/9 Lowest 42/11/3 Closing at 5-30 p m 42/15/6

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY Nov. 17.

Tata Ordinary 433, Tata Deferred 2370, Indian Iron 42.6, Steel Corpn of Bengal 36/11 Bombay Dyeing 2005, Central India 403/2, Century 912/8, Gokak 311/4 Kohinoor 622/8, Simplex 314, Andhra Valley 1830, Tata Hydro 215 Tata Power 1937/8, Associated Cement 230/8, Belapur 231/14, Bombay Burma (Old) 525.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.
CALICUT Nov. 17.

Cocoanuts Raw 115, Dry 105, Cocoanutoil 425 Copra Office 275, Dilpasand 285, Madrasnottam 290, Goodgooda 275, Pepper Wynaad 360 Country 345, Dryginger Chernaad 300, Ernad 290, Coffee Robusta 90.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS.
HAPUR Nov. 17.

Wheat 10/4 Peas Read 8/12, Old Khatti 6/12 New 8, Arhar 7/2, Old Khatti 6/5, Stock Wheat 2, Peas 35, Arhar 66, Khatties Maize 8, Bajra 7/11 Kapas 16, Urd 12/5, Moong 10/8, Cottonseed 10/12 Gur New 12, Old 9/8, Arrivals 1350 Mds. Jaggery Powder 12 Old 9/8, Bardana 50/8 to 53/8, Mangsir 50, Chet 47/4 Guwar Maha 6/12 Silver 133/13, Gold 81/7.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK Nov 16.

December	24.11+01
January	24.20+02
March	24.10—02
March highest (1-24) pm	24.27+15
March lowest (10-51 am)	24.04—07
May	24.01—04
July	23.79—04
October	23.01—12
December	22.96—09
Middling Spot	24.77—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	24.06—07
March	24.10—06
May	24.02—09
July	23.83—04
October	23.07—10
Middling Spot	23.85—

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

December	24.09
March	24.11
May	24.02

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

United States price of foreign silver 71.1 cents
New York buying prices 70-3/4 cents

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Nov. 16.

Spot 44d Forward 44d Gold bars fine per oz £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON Nov. 16.

T T London on:
New York sellers 4 02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.45 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16 95

Churchill Wants United States Of Europe

Says World Peace Can Be Saved By Forming Organisation

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill forecast "a United States of Europe" to save the peace of the world when after an uproarious welcome from Brussels crowds, he attended a joint session of the Belgian Parliament, this afternoon, to become an honorary member of both Houses, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Mr. Churchill said: "I see no reason why under the guardianship of a world organisation there should not arise a United States of Europe which would ultimately unify this continent in a manner never known since the fall of the Roman Empire and within which all its peoples may dwell together in prosperity, justice and peace."

Stressing the urgent need for international security, Mr. Churchill declared: "It is evident, of course, that the affairs of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth and the Empire are becoming ever more closely interwoven with those of the United States of America and that an underlying unity of thought and conviction increasingly prevails in the English speaking world.

There can be nothing but advantage to the whole world from such a vast and benevolent synthesis.

But also in Britain our 20 years' treaty with Soviet Russia, which in no way conflicts with other associations, is nonetheless cherished by us as one of the sureties of world peace and we hope that in due course the natural unity and alliance between Great Britain and France may find re-affirmation in a new treaty."

REVISED LAW FOR CHINESE TRAITORS

CHUNGKING, Nov. 17 (Reuter): The Legislative Yuan has approved a revised law, governing the punishment of traitors. According to this law the death penalty, life imprisonment or five years imprisonment, will be meted out to the traitors according to the gravity of the crime. Conspiracy against the State, disturbance of the peace and illegal recruiting of troops and labour for the army are punishable by death or life imprisonment. The trial of the traitors will take place as soon as possible and the proceedings will be open to the public.

It is stipulated in the revised law that the emergency law governing punishment for crimes, detrimental to the security of Chinese Republic the wartime military law of China, the criminal code and other laws, will be applicable for cases covered by the law governing punishment of traitors.

700,000 Tons By Air Across "Hump" In 3 Years

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16. (Reuter): It is officially announced that the Air Transport Command carried 700,000 tons of war material in the last three years over the famous "hump route" which has now been closed. Five hundred and ninety-four aircraft were lost over the route. Nine hundred and ten airmen and 130 passengers were killed or reported missing during the operations.

Mahatma To Stay At Bardoli

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Nov. 17: It is reliably understood that Gandhiji is coming to Bardoli to stay there for two months in the last week of December.

Sardarji will also be going there in the second week of December.

Gandhiji will proceed after his Bengal tour.

Mr. Makanji Pattel Secretary Bardoli Congress Samiti has gone to Bombay to see the Sardar for future arrangements.

MADRAS PIECEGOODS SHOPS CLOSED

Textile Commissioner Resents Merchants' Action

MADRAS, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): Most of the wholesale dealers in piecegoods who are members of of the Madras Piecegoods Merchants Association closed their shops to-day in pursuance of the resolution of the Association.

It is learnt that the Provincial Textile Commissioner has informed the association that the authorities have taken a serious view of their action in advising the shops to close and have called for an expression of regret if the official recognition of the association was to continue.

The dealers have also been informed that if they fail to remit the deposit and advance payment the quota would be re-allotted to other dealers.

Aga Khan Harps On Congress-League Unity

Wants Anglo-Saxon Combine To Lead World From Disaster To Contentment

CALCUTTA November 16. (A.P.I.): H. H. the Aga Khan, in an interview to the "Associated Press of India" today, heartily welcomed the solution offered tothe problem of the future control and utilisation of atomic energy by the British Premier, Mr. Attlee, President Truman and Mr. Mackenzie King in their joint statement from Washington yesterday.

PLEA FOR PEACE

"After the many years that I spent at the League of Nations," the Aga Khan said, "I came away with one conviction, that to prevent war you must organise a satisfactory world peace specially economic. When that is done you can prevent wars and at the same time develop scientific discoveries for the welfare of mankind. It was the weakness of the former League of Nations that led to this world war."

"For all these reasons", continued the Aga Khan "I hope that the great American nation, to which I specially appeal, will with the British Commonwealth of Nations, work for a just and equitable world peace organisation without vindictiveness, revenge or favouritism. The Great Anglo-Saxon combination of America, Britain and the Dominions must take the lead by the higher moral self-imposed standard to lead the world away from disaster to contentment".

ON PALESTINE.

A real and permanent solution of the Palestine question, the Aga Khan said, was a part only of the world Arab and the world Jewish problem. As long as both the Jews and Arabs had an unsatisfactory world situation, solution of the Palestine problem whatever form it took, would leave the great problem of the future of the vast Arabic speaking nation and the brilliant Jewish people unsolved.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDONESIA.

The Aga Khan expressed himself as very, very sorry for the events obtaining in South-East Asia especially in Java. He added: "All my sympathy goes out to the heroic Indonesians who really deserve (unless we wish to crush all hopes of any Asiatic nations) to receive at least Dominion Government from Holland. I strongly appeal to Britain for the sake of her good name with all Asiatic peoples, irrespective of race or religion, to use all her influence with the Dutch that the same offer made by England to India should be made to Indonesians".

HOPES FOR CONGRESS LEAGUE UNITY.

Of the Indian political situation, the Aga Khan said that he firmly believed that there were only two bodies, namely the Congress and the League. All his hopes were that both would come out strong from the elections, and the higher patriotism as well as advice of well-wishers like himself would bring about at least the first step of a meeting between the Congress and League, with the deliberate intention of solving the problem of India's self-government.

He added: "Once these two bodies are united we will still have the problem of the princes and the States. Congress and the League can then approach the Princes to build that greater South Asia confederation of which India must be the centre, for this however, it is necessary that these bodies namely the Congress and the League, should be strong enough to take new and bold steps without the fear of loss of their representative character."

THESE DIAMONDS.

Replying to an enquiry how he proposed to dispose of the diamonds against which he would be weighed at the forthcoming diamond jubilee celebration of his imamate, the Aga Khan said that he would be handing them over for use for the welfare of the Ismaili community though he might buy a few of them as souvenirs for himself and his family. He had appointed a committee to study how best they could be used for the benefit of the Ismailis.

AHUJA FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. R. Ahuja, Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada is expected to arrive in Karachi from New Delhi on Dec. 5 on his way back to Canada. Mr. Ahuja will stay in Karachi for about two days and will meet both the Indian and European commercial bodies and discuss with them certain trade matters.

"THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA"

Jawaharlal Nehru's Latest Book

Jawaharlal Nehru's fortncoming book "The Discovery of India" soon to be published by the Signet Press, Calcutta, will challenge worldwide attention. India's great son, the most progressive thinker and leader of resurgent youth here sets out to discover his own motherland. We are led through swiftly moving perspectives of India's history, through ancient days of India's contacts with continental Asia, by sea and by land, and we have kaleidoscopic glimpses of Indo-European reciprocities down to the modern drama of conflict and integrations. The book is daringly original in its unravelling of human relationships, and carries the authentic erudition vitalised by the author's own dynamic sense of values.

"The Discovery of India" was written during Pandit Nehru's last imprisonment: August '42 to July '45. It is expected to be published before Christmas.

"The Discovery of India" will be a book of about 550 demy octavo pages.

Pandit Nehru's last book was "Unity of India" published in London in 1941.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS ORGANISATION

B. G. Kher's Appeal To Dahanu People

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 17

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Thana District was held at Bordi when Mr. V. V. Kirtane presided, Mr. B. G. Kher was present and explained the situations prevailing in Dahanu and Umbergaum Talukas regarding a dispute between Landlords and Tenants and requested the meeting to strengthen the Congress organisation in the District. The meeting also adopted the resolution to send about 12 workers for Congress propaganda in this area.

The meeting also appointed Committee consisting of President, District Congress Committee, three M.L.A.s, and all Presidents of the Taluka Congress Committees. Two other Committees, one for the Southern Division and other for the Northern Division of the District consisting of Presidents of the Taluka Congress Committees of the Divisions were appointed with power to co-op other workers as they deem proper. These Committees will start election campaign immediately and will collect necessary funds for the propaganda in their respective areas.

Congress Nominee For Frontier Assembly

PESHAWAR, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.)—The Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board again met this morning at the residence of Dr. Khan Sahib, the Frontier Premier, and announced the name of Mian Shakir Ullah as a Congress candidate from Kamalzaia Mardan Mohammedan Constituency. With this announcement the total number of Congress nominees so far announced has reached 33 while the remaining 17 names are expected to be announced on November 24 after the Board meets at Kohat again.

Sabarmati Politicals Suffer From Malaria

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.—It is reliably learnt that 13 political prisoners undergoing long terms of imprisonment in the Sabarmati Central Jail have demanded transfer as almost all are suffering from malaria and other ailments. They allege that proper medical treatment is not arranged for them in the Jail. Hospital authorities have not yet responded to their application.

MRS. PANDIT'S RETORT TO U. S.

No New World Until There Is Complete Equality Of Race, Creed & Colour

BARTESVELLE (Oklahoma), Nov. 16 (Reuter).—Bitterly assailing the British Labour Government for the "shootings in Palestine and the bombings in Java", Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit said in an address here: "This is about what Mr. Churchill would have done." She added: "East is weary of hollow promises. The revolt may be terrible but the souls of Indians have been crushed and they can bear it no longer."

She said that the United Nations organisation talks much about independence but does nothing about it. "There will be no new world until there is complete equality of race, creed and colour."

Speaking of the United States she declared: "You must show where you stand. You are too often led by the nose."

Line Clear For Congress Candidate

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, a candidate for the Central Assembly elections from the Calcutta Suburbs Constituencies, has withdrawn his candidature in favour of the Congress nominee, Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukherjee.

Wishing the success of Mr. Mookerjee in the election, Mr. Bose requests the electors of his constituency to solidly vote for the Congress candidate.

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CHIANG'S FORCES ENTER MANCHURIA

But Status Of Chungking Govt. Shrouded In Mystery

"BLOODLESS VICTORY" DUE TO WITHDRAWAL OF "RED" ARMY WHICH FEARED AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS

CHIN WANG TAO (CHINA), November 17. (A.P.A.): Chiang Kai-Shek's armies entered Manchuria to-day in almost bloodless victory, apparently resulting in part, their Commander said, from unwarranted fear of American air planes on the part of Chinese Communists.

"REDS" WITHDRAW

General Tu Li-Ming, Commander of Nationalist forces for Manchuria, said the veteran Communist Eighth Route Army withdrew from Shan Hai Kwan, after American combat planes had flown over that fortress city "gateway" to Manchuria.

General Tu said the Communists apparently thought the Americans were going to make strafing runs.

(American planes have been in the area for several weeks, but have not been used to support nationalist operations).

General Tu, beaming and in good spirits, said: "We have driven 10,000 Communist bandits out of Shan Hai Kwan and have taken the city".

Nationalist Headquarters earlier had announced capture of the city, where the Peiping-Mukden railroad crosses China's Great Wall, "after minor skirmishing."

"VERY CONFUSED"

General Tu said things still were "very confused" in the centre of the city, but that there had been no large scale fighting.

Tu said that reports, three days ago, of nationalist capture of the city in a "great battle" were erroneous. At that time, he said, the Communists actually were threatening his Headquarters at Chin Wang Tao from only seven miles away.

He said one division of his troops had outflanked the Communists by crossing the Great Wall at an almost undefended point, six miles west of Shan Hai Kwan, and thus had outflanked the Communists before Saturday advance.

AMERICANS ACCUSED

CHUNGKING: A Communist Spokesman alleged to-day that four American-equipped nationalist divisions were landed by the American navy at Chin Wang Tao on November 8 and thrown into battle three days later.

Meanwhile, in reply to a Chinese Communist report that the United States had furnished 3,000 planes to China, American army authorities in Chungking said that less than 75 aircraft had been turned over to the Chinese by the United States forces since the cessation of hostilities with Japan. It was stated that this number included all types such as training aircraft.

The Communist "New China Daily News" charged that four American planes straffed Communist forces along the Peiping-Suiyang Railway on November first and again on November 7th.

LONDON (Reuter): It begins to appear that only a miracle can secure Manchuria for the Central Chinese Government and the prospect of such a mircacle is not in sight, declares 'The Times' Washington correspondent today.

He writes: "Depression reigns in Chungking, according to reports arriving here, because the plan to move a large number of troops to Chiang Chun by air has been made obsolete by the march of events inside Manchuria. The communists are reported to be closing in rapidly on the Chiang Chun airfield.

"Official sources in Chunking remain silent, but in unofficial Chinese circles, some press despatches say, criticism of Moscow is mounting. The sources complain that Russia allowed the communists to enter Manchuria and entered themselves along the frontier, making it impossible for Government troops to enter by land without fighting a civil war. She then allowed the communists to occupy the Manchurian sea ports; and that now she has prevented Chungking from using the Manchurian airfield until the communists established themselves near the airfield.

"The Russians are due to withdraw from Chang-Chun within five days, but it appears that by then, the communists will be well established there as they already virtually surround the city.

"The Government military mission there is isolated.

"In Shantung, state reports from that province, the communists have torn up a large section of the railway outside Tsingtao in an effort to halt the Government troops' advance. The capital of the province Tsinan is reported to be surrounded by the communists."

STATUS OF CHIANG GOVT. IN MANCHURIA

CHUNGKING, (Reuter): Number One Mystery in China today is the statis of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Government in Manchuria, cables Doon Campbell Reuter's special correspondent.

This is the result of (1) the hush-hush policy by the Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh, on Sino-Soviet relations there; (2) the refusal of the Minister Ko Wu to confirm or deny the spate of speculation arising from substantiation of the report that the Soviet authorities were restricting port facilities for national troops sheduled to occupy the northeast; (3) the Government order to Chungking newspapers to kill stories issued by the official central news agency on transfer of administrative organs in the northeast from Soviet to Chinese control.

His additional complication is the Chinese communist claim that the South Manchurian provinces of Jehol and Liaoning are liberated areas under communist military and political authority.

Meanwhile the plight of the people is not being relieved.

SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

MOSCOW (Reuter): Russians living in Manchuria—subjects of the former Russian Empire or persons who have lost Soviet citizenship—may obtain citizenship from the U.S.S.R. on application before February, 1946 under a new decree issued by the Soviet Government.

It is expected that a high proportion of the many stateless Russians in Manchuria, mostly in Harbin and Mukden, will avail themselves of the opportunity to become Soviet citizens.

"RED" RETORT TO HURLEY

CHUNGKING (Reuter): Communists have issued an official reply to the criticism of their policy by the United States Ambassador to Chungking Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley. The reply said that Major Hurley's criticism "serves no other purpose than to spread and prolong civil war in China". It hoped Sino-American friendship would not "be indiscreetly spoiled by such persons as Major Hurley's and added "Major Hurley being so ill-informed about China, does not represcent the true will of the American people."

Sapru's Tributes To Deccan Education Society

SAYS POONA ASSURED OF HIGH PLACE IN EDUCATIONAL LIFE OF INDIA

POONA, Nov. 17. (A.P.I.): A plea for giving the education imparted in the country a vocational bias and to adopt the regional languages as medium of instruction, was made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, presiding over the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Fergusson College and its parent body, the Deccan Education Society, to-day.

Sir Tej Bahadur said that time had come for the universities in India to change their standards and adopt new standards of education so as to make educated Indian youths fit for responsibilities in the post-war era. Was it worthwhile, he asked, for the universities to produce countless graduates who were unable to earn their livelihood year after year. He was definitely of the opinion that apart from the cultural value of education it must be related to the economic side of the country.

TRIBUTE TO D. E. SOCIETY

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru paid his tributes to the great work done by the Deccan Education Society in the sphere of education and said that the society, which he believed was born out of the desire of Indians to have control over their education, had fully justified its existence. Its great record held out a still bigger future for it. He remarked that an important and high place in the intellectual life of the country was assured for Poona and welcomed the establishment of the University of Poona. He hoped that this university would give a consideration to his plea.

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations mark an important step in the development of the activities of the D. E. Society. The Society which was founded by the efforts of great leaders like the late Lokmanya Tilak, Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Justice Ranade today runs 11 educational institutions.

Tributes to its work have been paid by eminent Indians and messages wishing the Society further success were received to-day from Lord Wavell, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, General Sir Charles Fergusson and Col. Bernard Fergusson, son and grandson of Sir James Fergusson, whose name the college bears.

The Society has issued an appeal to the public for funds to help it in furthering the cause of Technical Education in Maharashtra. Donations may be sent to the Secretary, D. E. Society, Poona 4.

Prof. D. D. Karve, the Secretary of the Society, expressed the hope that in the post-war period the impetus given to the Technical Education would afford opportunities for the technocal institute of the Society to develap into a polytechnical institute.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru announced the publication of a commemoration brochure of the work of the Society by Prof. Shripad Sharma and the report of an educational tour by Prof. P. M. Limaye.

British Forcing Slaves To Swell Ranks Of Slaves

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. (U.P.A.): Krishnalal Shridharani, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee for India's Freedom, to-day charged that "during the war free men were fighting for freedom but now, by using Indian troops to suppress the Indonesian Nationalists, the British are forcing slaves to swell the ranks of slaves."

Shridharani said: "Its shameful that the Dutch and French should seek the recovery of their ignominously lost empires through the prowess of somebody else's arms."

PALESTINE FACES PARTITION

(Continued from Page 11.)

the Arab League has taken in consulting Palestine Arabs before announcing its considered attitude on Mr. Bevin's statement.

A "Reuter" message from Beirut said that the President of Syria, M. Chuckri Kouatly, and President of the Lebanon, Mr. Bechair el Khoury, to-day issued a joint 'communique', affirming the "united point of view" of their Governments with whom they had discussed the Palestine question.

In London strong criticism of Mr. Bevin's statement was voiced at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the London District Muslim League to-night. The Committee interpreted the statement as a "definite departure from the White Paper of 1939" and viewed "with suspicion" participation of the American Government in the enquiry in view of what was described as the anti-Arab prejudices of influential American officials.

While the composition of the proposed Anglo-American Commission of enquiry has not yet been decided upon, there are already talks in unofficial political quarters in London that the only alternative to a fight to the finish is partition of Palestine, more or less on lines suggested by the Peel Commission in its report of July 1937, says Reuter's political correspondent.

If carried into effect—and the issue cannot be prejudged at this stage—this proposal would allow for the creation of a Jewish and Arab State in Palestine, with full international sovereignty.

The Jewish State would include the sub-districts of Acre, Safad, Tiberias, Nazareth, and Haifa, and parts of the sub-districts of Jenin, Tulkain, Beisan, Jaffa, and Ramle. One proposal is that Negev, a large desert area for which the Jews have a big irrigation scheme, should also be included.

The Arab State, which could be linked with the Transjordan, would include the sub-districts of Nablus, Ramallah, Jericho, Hebron Gaza and Beersheba, and parts of the sub-districts of Beisan, Jenin, Tulkain, Jaffa, Ramle, Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

Jerusalem and holy places would remain under international trusteeship with a corridor leading to Jafa, which would be part of the Arab State.

In Tel Aviv, Palestine Government's proclamation threatening stern measures against further riots was to-day distributed to the population by the unusual means of placing copies of it in letter boxes of houses. There were no curfew breakers, but British troops were out on patrol last night.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, Nov. 17 (U.P.I.): There is increasing apprehension among American political circles that the assumption of responsibility by America jointly with Britain in Palestine as proposed by Mr. Bebin will lead to intensification of the Russian demands for foothold in the Mediterranean.

In this connection the influential American Radio Commentator, Mr. Sternberger, significantly says: "The United States assumption of responsibility might lead to the establishment of an American base at Haifa in which case the Soviet Union would ask why she is denied similar privilege of a Mediterranean Base".

Compromise Move In Indo-China

SAIGON Nov. 17, (A. P. A.): A compromise between the French and the Annamites seemed to be in the making in sorely troubled Indo-China to-day, although both sides continued to deny this stoutly.

The threat of famine added to the bewildering troubles of the people as the complex political and military situation became even more confused.

NEW EDUCATIONAL DEAL.

SAIGON, (Reuter): French authorities have announced a new educational deal for Indo-China aimed at "preparing the people of Indo-China for direction of their own destinies on a democratic basis, cables Michall MacDonagh, Reuter's special correspondent.

The educational system is to be reorganised on a regional basis in "accordance with the democratic principles laid down by General de Gaulle".

Belsen Beast To Hang

NUREMBURG, Nov. 17 (REUTER) JOSEPH KRAMER, THE "BEAST OF BELSEN" HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY HANGING.

Dr. Klein, Irma Gresse, Juana Bormann, and four others were sentenced to death by hanging.

Three others were sentenced to death. One was sentenced to life imprisonment, and the remaining 18 to imprisonment ranging from 15 years to one year.

BORMANN TO BE TRIED "IN ABSENTIA"

NUREMBURG, Nov. 17 (A.P.A.): The War Crimes Tribunal announced today that Martin Borman, Hitler's deputy, would be tried in his absence, in spite of the uncertainty as to his whereabouts, and whether he still is alive.

Sapru Confers With Gandhiji And Patel

POONA, Nov. 17 (U.P.I.): Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru called on Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Nature Cure Clinic this evening and was closetted with them for a considerabde time.

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. VII

Should Caste Continue To Exist?

The Questionnaire

The following is the questionnaire of the "Bombay Chronicle" Poll No. VII:—

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
(1) (a) Should caste be continued as it exists in India to-day and recognised by law as a social institution?			
(b) Would you convert social castes into economic classes?			
(2) Would you agree to legislation passed by secular authority			
(a) wholly abolishing caste, and penalising its observation in any form; or			
(b) radical reconstruction, eliminating its rigidity and restrictive features, in regard to food or marriage?			
(c) can caste be transformed into a compulsory co-operative society?			
(3) Would you give any recognition to caste in the country's political, or economic, system? e.g., in voting, or as a co-perative union fixed by birth for all purposes of life?			
(4) Do you consider legislation necessary to abolish untouchability?			
(b) would such legislation, if enacted, be effective in its purpose?			
(5) Would you allow caste to			
(a) maintain exclusiveness in matters of food;			
(b) and/or choice in Marriage?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

** OCCUPATION* _____

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper, and must reach this office by the 3rd December, 1945 Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes law Medicine, Teaching, Engineering Writing or Journalism Acting or Dancing for the Screen or the Stage. Music or other Arts Business includes any industrial or commercial employment in any capacity

Vice-Principal Hounded Out For Taking Part In Politics

U. P. Govt.'s Action Against Former Deputy Collector, Now Prominent Muslim Congressman

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

Mr. Amir Raza, Vice-Principal of the Radha Raman Intermediate College, Daraganj, has been hounded out of the college by the Education department of the United Provinces. The Inspector of Schools, Allahabad Circle, took a serious objection to Mr. Raza's presiding over a public meeting recently and giving political advice. The Inspector asked Mr. Raza not to take active part in politics. Mr. Raza did not agree with the inspector's views and so he has been compelled to leave his job.

It will be remembered that Mr. Raza was Deputy Collector and had resigned his job in 1942 because he was unable to see eye to eye with the repressive policy of the Government. In July this year he joined the Radha Raman College as Vice-Principal.

In reply to the Inspector's letter, Mr. Raza wrote: "I am not surprised at the inspector's intervention. It is just part of the Government's policy of allowing no civil liberties if they can by exercising all their powers. It is part of their policy regarding education, the dominant feature being an attempt to denationalize students and render them apathetic in their duty toward the country. I can well understand Government should regard with dislike entry of any living individual in their closed, dead system of education. Even I, who is only an humble, obscure Congress worker, was like a breath of fresh air in the unhealthy stuffy room.

"Reasons for this interference by the Inspector will hardly bear scrutiny. In the first place active participation in politics is not a hobby or a pretty vice for an Indian. It is, under the present circumstances, his first primary duty. Secondly, I should have thought that the manner in which I spend my leisure hours was my own concern and it was none of the inspector's business. What right has he to prescribe how I shall occupy my time when I am away from the college so long as I perform my duties in the college conscientiously and to the best of my ability?

Mr. Raza is likely to join the A.I.C.C. office now.

STUDENTS CAN JOIN CONGRESS, SAYS PANDIT NEHRU.

Jawaharlal Nehru has expressed his view that students can and should be enrolled as primary Congress members

Controversy it may be remembered, centered round certain recent writings of Sriman Narain Agarwala in which the writer had stated that Mahatma Gandhi definitely wanted students not to become members of any political party, including the Congress.

PALESTINE & MIDDLE EAST

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov 16: Reports from Paris indicate that Palestinian situation cannot be divorced for general situation in the Middle East for these reports state that Turkey is planning an oriental bloc which is no more than the enlargement of the Arab League. Turkish Government however remains non-committal probably realising it is wiser policy to remain aloof from Palestinian situation.

Paris reports add that Turkey might co-operate with the Arab League over the regional plan but even then such co-operation must be conditioned by the attitude of Anglo-American Governments who have extensive oil interests in the Middle East

MADRID, Nov 16 (Reuter): An official communique on denial that 150 people were killed in Thursday's train collision between Gergal and Fuentesanta in the Province of Almeria was issued to-night.

The actual figures, says the communique, were 17 killed, 39 injured more or less seriously.

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

TOO LATE TO SAVE THE MILLIONS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

New Delhi, Nov. 12.

New Delhi was considerably amused at two items of news published recently

The Army, it was announced, has, temporarily, reduced the scale of rations for its British and Indian personnel. It was explained that "the necessities of war had adversely affected the production and distribution of foodstuffs thoughout the world." It was also claimed that "the savings will be a useful contribution to meeting the Indian food problem."

India must be grateful to the Army High Command for this generosity. The intake of foodgrains by the War Department will also be reduced by the demobilisation programme and by the repatriation of the British, American, Chinese and West African armed personnel to their respective home countries. Further relief will be available by the return of Indian refugees back to Burma and Malaya. On the top, as announced by the Food Member, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava India will commence receiving rice from Burma. Siam and French Indo-China

So far so good, but a pertinent question is why did not the Army reduce its rations in 1942/43 when famine was stalking through Bengal? Two and a half million men, women and children died of starvation, in Bengal and Malabar, two years ago.

TOO LATE

The problem was discussed "ad nauseam" in the Central Legislature. Non-official members of both the House of the Central Legislature were unanimous in condemning the waste of foodgrains in the Army. It was pointed out that the Army was getting a double ration, one in canteens and the other in the messes. A similar reduction in rations then would have saved lakhs of human beings from starving to death. It is a fact and not a fiction that people outside Bengal, who could easily give up eating rice, went on eating it. I do not defend the Bengalee, who preferred death to eating a non-rice diet. Equally indefensible is the attitude of the Army, which resolutely refused to cut down its rations.

I hate to make it a racial question, but the general presumption is that the Army has now reduced its rations, both in Britain and India, because Europe is faced with starvation. Nobody would grudge relief to the starving humanity, whether white, brown, yellow, or black. From the humanitarian point of view, the decision of the Army authorities is timely and should be welcomed all round. Complaint however remains that the Army did not adopt this course to save millions of human beings dying of starvation in Bengal and Malabar two years ago.

CUT IN CLOTH PRICES

Equally interesting news came from Bombay that the mill owners had agreed to reduce prices of cotton piecegoods, particularly of coarser variety of piecegoods. It was also explained that the reduction will come from profits and was not due to a lower cost of production. This is genorosity with a vengeance. Like the reductions in rations by the Army, however, this reduction in prices of piecegoods did not come in 1942, 1943, 1944 and even in the first nine months of 1945. It came when the imports of piecegoods commenced trickling into India. It came when the war demands had commenced on a downward trend. It came when profitable avenues were opened for the export trade following the cessation of hostilities

For four years all appeals, made in the name of humanity fell on deaf ears. Indian women committing suicides because they could not bear the shame of nudity, had no effect. Dead being taken to graves without cover left them cold. Business was business. It was openly asserted that the millowners and the Government had gone into a partnership. And yet the millowners preferred to pay income-tax, super-tax, surcharges and Excess Profits Tax to the "Satanic Government" rather than reduce the price of cloth

CONTROL—BLACK RECORD

Japan before the war had made it possible for a Coolie woman to put on a silk sari and a blouse, all for eight rupees. But the "super patriots" saw her committing suicide rather than supplying her with a cotton sari and a blouse at competitive rates. It will be argued that the cloth prices were controlled. Firstly, they were controlled, because the prices went on rising week by week, without rhyme or reason. Secondly, the prices were controlled at a level which was very much higher than 1939 level of prices.

Price level fixed was high enough to permit dividends, income-tax, super-tax, surcharges and Excess Profits Tax. Thirdly, the history of the price control will be the blackest record of the war years. Even to-day black markets flourish right under the nose of the Provincial Civil Supplies officials. The question of questions is if the prices could be reduced now by a cut in profits, why were they not reduced, three years ago. As to the quality of goods, even this Government was compelled to fine certain mills for producing defective quality of standard cloth. Further more, the Government has now declared that it will not price any cloth unless it come up to a specified standard

THE SAME SPOTS

I am reminded of a talk a millowner had with Gandhiji in 1921. It is recorded in Gandhiji's autobiography and runs as follows:—"You are aware that in the days of the Partition, we the millowners fully exploited the Swadeshi movement. When it was at its height, we raised the prices of cloth, and did even worse things. We are not conducting business out of philanthropy. We do it for profit." The war has shown that the millowner has not much changed. On the contrary, he has perfected his technique.

Like the late Mr. Cue, he repeates to himself that he is a patriot. "On one side of the psychic gap he reveres the flag and all that it stands for. Anyone who does not love and respect the flag should be shot. But, if this person's love and respect for the flag lead him to any such conclusion as, for example, the business should sacrifice profits, he should be shot for that too. Profit, on the other side of the divided business personality, is just as sacred as the flag."

FASHION PARADE AT I.N.A. TRIAL

The trial of the three I.N.A. officers in the Shahjahan's Fort had one depressing feature. While New Delhi's fashionable set, was present in large numbers, ladies like Khurshid Bahen Navroji were crowded out. At least two of the fashionable set have managed to get permanent passes, which are only given to Counsel and Journalists. Two others were greatly disappointed because no arrangements for lunch were made inside the Fort. Surely, I.N.A. trials are a serious affair and not a fashion parade. Lives of three young Indians are at stake. This reminds me of a story. Cromwell, on returning to London after one of his victories was greeted by very big London crowd, who cheered him lustily. His Generals asked him what did he think of the crowd and of their enthusiasm. "There will be bigger crowds at my execution" replied Cromwell. No comments are necessary.

HINDU ORPHANAGES

Orphanages have become a speciality of Delhi. There are quite a large number of them, belonging to Hindus and Mussalmans. Most of them get grants-in-aid from the Muncipality. Care of the orphans is a very laudable mission. Unfortunately Delhi orphanages are generally mismanaged and are a source of revenue and in some cases, comfortable living for their managers or organizers. There is no control over them from either the Government or local body. In many cases, they have become haunts of immorality. Instead of making young orphans useful citizens, every attempt is made to train them as professional beggars. They are often organised into parties which go from door to door soliciting alms. Musical bands are organised to attract attention. I have seen one of these musical parties as far down as Quilon in Travancore. It is, of course, no concern of the city fathers of Delhi.

Hindu charity in Delhi is mismanaged and disorganised. Large number of temples and charitable trusts have been taken control of by not too scrupulous persons, who are living a life of ease and comfort on somebody else's money. In the worst days of famine, a "Yajna" was held here when tons of eatables and ghee were burnt in the name of religion. Three lakhs of rupees were left over when the "Yajna" accounts were made. They are still lying with the organizers. The Mussalmans have organized their charities by means of an Act of the Central Legislature. The Christian charities have always been well-managed. Sir Sobha Singh has a bill pending in the Council of State for proper management of Delhi Gurudwaras. But the charities of the wealthiest community of Delhi remain misplaced, disorganised and mismanaged

The Late Cut In Army Rations—Indian Cloth Profiteers Expose Themselves—Fashion Parade At I. N. A. Trial—Muddle In Delhi Hindu Charities

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Jodhpur R. A. F. Incident Officially Closed

No Disciplinary Action To Be Taken Against Men Concerned

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16. (A.P.I.): THE INCIDENT AT THE R. A. F. STATION AT JODHPUR WHERE THE PERSONNEL REFUSED TO ATTEND A DRESS PARADE, HAS BEEN PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED BY AIR MARSHAL SIR RODERICK CARR, AIR MARSHAL COMMANDING LASE AIR FORCES, SOUTH-EAST ASIA, AND HAS NOW BEEN OFFICIALLY CLOSED, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA LEARNS.

AN HOUR'S 'STRIKE'

About 700 men, all airmen or Junior N. C. O.'s., were concerned in the 'strike' which lasted just over an hour. During that time, the Commanding Officer Group Captain J. D. Rutherford sent for extra men to guard the stores, workshops and aircraft, and about 300 troops of the Jodhpur State Force some armed with rifles, arrived.

These men never went near the R. A. F. personnel, and never left the lorries which transported them to the aerodrome. It is explained that this aerodrome is always guarded by State troops as a mark of courtesy to the Maharaja who is an honorary Air Commodore and that is why, when the Commanding Officer considered reinforcement necessary, he called on more of these troops.

Air Commodore W. Freebody, Air Officer Commanding 227 Group, visited the station later, and as a result it is understood the daily parades, to which the men objected were cancelled. It is learned that there is no question as to the justification of the men's complaints and as a result of Sir Roderick Carr's report to the Air Ministry, no disciplinary action will be taken against any of the men concerned.

End Of Railway Pressmen Strike

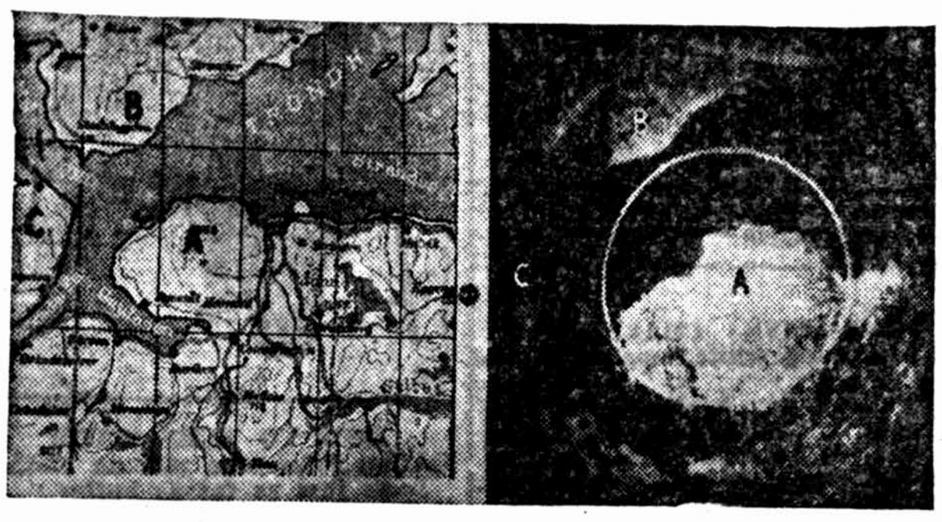
CALCUTTA Nov. 16 (A. P. I.): The 37-day-old strike of 1,400 workers of the E. I. R. presses at Calcutta, Howrah and Lucknow has ended and the workers will resume work from Monday next.

A settlement was arrived at to-day following discussions between representatives of the Press Workers Union and the E. I. R. Administration. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dr. B. R. Seth acted as Conciliation Officer.

The workers, it will be recalled, struck work on October 8 last as a protest against an assault alleged to have been committed by the Printing Superintendent on three workers. Other grievances related to low wages, long hours and conditions of service, in regard to which, according to the workers they had been making representations to the Railway Board for about a year.

Science In The News

Radar Vision



With the aid of radar "magic eye" apparatus, known as H2s, Allied bombers were able to pin-point their targets and bomb with maximum effect and accuracy through dense cloud or in complete darkness. H2s relies for its operation on the discovery that a beam of short-wave electric energy is "echoed" back to its point of origin in varying degrees of intensity by objects on the ground. Water gives no echo, and the strongest echoes come from built-up areas such as towns and cities. From the installation in the aircraft is transmitted a beam of radar waves; the returned "echo" passes through various stages and finally appears on the face of a cathode ray tube in the form of a map. How accurate these "echo maps" are is clearly shown in these photographs, in which the appropriate map sections appear alongside the maps recorded by H2s. Picture shows:—Trondjhem and the neighbouring coastal areas.

Blue Blood Transfusion

From the Soviet Tass news agency comes the wireless announcement that Professor Modestoff of the Molotoff Medical Institute has a preparation, termed "blue blood," which is to be used in transfusion against shock and which is said to have "greater effectiveness" than other solutions. Tass is so indefinite that not much can be made out of its brief description. Mineral water is the base of 'blue blood,' but what salts the mineral water contains we are not told. Any mineral water can be duplicated, so that there is no sense in going to some spring for a supply.

The chemical composition of "blue blood" is said to resemble that of plasma. If it does, "blue blood" contains a good deal more than the salts of mineral water, and if it does not it is no better than ordinary saline solution for transfusion. Animals injected with the solution recovered from states of shock within two minutes, according to Tass. This does not astonish us. Ordinary saline solution works rapidly, but its effect is transitory.

Tass also says that "blue blood" can be kept in ampules for years, that it is "500 times cheaper than blood citrates," and that it can serve as a substitute for 75 per cent of the total volume of blood in the body. The reference to citrates makes us think that "blue blood" is only a little better than salines and citrates. We hope the physical chemists can make more out of Tass' cryptic dispatch than we can

Film Range

The optical phenomenon that causes a thin film of oil to shimmer on a pavement like a butterfly's wings has been put to work in the laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America to help 40-mm. anti-aircraft gunners to fire more accurately A rectangular glass plate about the size of a visiting card but only one-fourth of an inch thick is thinly coated with a chemical that splits impinging light The transmitted band is of one predominant color, the reflected band of another. Hold the plate obliquely and you see one colour, but look through and you see another colour. In the new range finder the light divider transmits to the eye-piece two separate images of different colour To range the target, the gunner superimposes the two images until a sharp natural-coloured image appears. The new color-selective reflector approximately doubles the amount of light put to useful purposes, so that the final image is much brighter than that hitherto obtained.

Secret Eyes!

The thickness of the steel in the walls of a boiler or the level of the liquid inside a tank can now be determined accurately without drilling holes through the metal by the Penetron, a new instrument in which radium rays from a commercially available salt do the measuring. Penetrating gamma rays (much like X-rays) come from the radioactive salt. They penetrate a wall. Some emerge on the opposite side and some are scattered in all directions Only the scattered rays are considered. Thickness is determinable by measuring this back-scattering, because the intensity increases as a direct function of thickness In determining liquid level the instrument is moved slowly down along the wall until a change in the meter reading is noted. The change is caused by a variation in the intensity of the back-scattered radiation from the wall of an empty tank and the same wall when backed by a liquid.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We do not always realize how sensitive little children may be: They have their own particular reactions to what goes on around them, and if they misunderstand as is often the case, resentment may be experienced to a greater degree than older people are able to appreciate, writes Miss Janet Richards of the U.S.A.

Little Arati was a first child. She had been much petted and humoured by her parents and grandparents. She expected much attention because she had always received it. But with the prospect of another baby in the family, her mother was having to favour herself with regard to physical exertion.

On this particular day she felt in special need of rest and quiet, so she lay down upon the comfortable davenport in the pleasant living room where she could watch Arati play with her toys.

The little girl soon tired of what she was doing, so she went over to her mother, climbed up beside her and lisped in her own sweet baby way, "Let's play horsie, Mommy. I'll ride horseback and go up and down like Cousin Shanta does when she rides old Prince. You'll be the horsie."

Her mother spoke up quickly. "Mommy's tired, dear Why don't you go for a ride in your little rocking-horse chair? That would be nice."

However, Arati wasn't to be put aside that way. "No, no" she said firmly. "Arati ride horseback."

Her mother was equally emphatic. "No," she insisted, "you'll have to wait and play with Daddy when he comes, or take your dolly for a ride in the rocking horse. Mommy doesn't want to play horse and you must run away."

* * *

Arati looked at her parent in surprise, then her eyes darkened and her cheeks reddened.

She slipped down from beside her mother and walked slowly away, looking back with displeased frowns several times. She went out on the porch and finding her kitten, Frisky, in the hammock, climbed up beside her pet.

For at least two hours, Arati totally ignored her mother. Hadn't she—Arati—been told to run away? Her mother didn't want her. Perhaps she would never want her any more.

Even when bedtime came, the child was not entirely foregetful of what had happened. She permitted her mother to kiss her good night,

Perhaps it would have been better if Mother had said to Arati "My dear, Mommy is tired. Do you remember the other evening when you were asleep at Uncle Ramnik's? You didn't want to wake up to come home, did you? Well, Mommy didn't go to bed as early as you did last night and she doesn't want to wake up and play. It would help Mommy a lot if you'd play on the porch while she rests or if you drew some pictures with your pretty coloured pencils. You could do that on your own little table, and we could show them to Daddy—and to Grandma, too, when she comes over. I know they'd both like to see them."

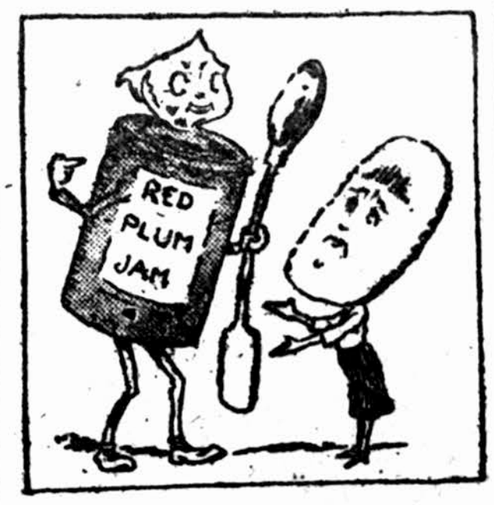
If the case had been explained that way very likely it would have pleased Arati to help her mother by keeping quiet and letting her rest. And her mother would have provided occupation with a purpose—to show Daddy and Grandmother what she had done

But to be brushed aside so abruptly, to be told to "run away", hurt a bit, for Arati like many another child, is singularly sensitive. A hurt caused by resentment may last a long, long time It is always wise to avoid saying anything to a child that can possibly be misconstrued as unloving or unfair

All Good Wishes from your Loving, Dadi

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls of Hyderabad, Sind: On the extreme right is Shrimati Parwati T. Gidvani, President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Basi



COME-ALIVE CHARACTERS

"I'm looking white," sighed Slice-o'-bread,
"Perhaps my health is failing.
A pale face is, so I have heard,
A sign a person's ailing."
Smiled Pot, "To give you colour's not.
A difficulty proceeding.
Some jam spread neatly over you
Is all the cure you're needing!"

HOW TO KEEP WARM

Eskimo folks who pile on clothes
Look just as fat as butter,
But grumbles that they feel too hot.
They're never heard to utter.
Their climate, as you're doubtless heard.
Is mostly zero weather,
And so they dress like feather beds
For months and months together.

I DID SEE THE ROPE TRICK

(Continued from Page 5)

they might try they would not be able to rise from their chairs, and every one of them found it impossible to get up from his chair, until the hypnotist again told them that they could 'now' do so! Next he told them, equally sharply, that all of them had clean forgotten their names and couldn't tell them and, again, when asked by the hypnotist individually, not one of them could recall his name and utter it. this was not "mass hypnotism", I would like to know what else Mr. Goldston would call it

In my humble opinion, the only satisfactory explanation of the mystery of the Rope Trick—of which, by the way, the reality cannot be denied, whatever some prejudiced or ignorant Western critics and their blind Indian admirers might say to the contrary—is to be sought in the mysterious power possessed by certain persons to create illusions in the minds of their audience. These persons need not at all be "educated" or "civilised" in the modern sense, and the power possessed by them need not be of the same variety, range or magnitude. Since the days of Alexander countless visitors to India have borne voluntary testimony, from their own personal experiences, to the existence in this country of persons, call them jugglers, jaduvallas, fakirs, sadhus or yogis, who are capable of performing physical and mental feats which apparently defy the known laws of the physical and mental worlds

YOGIC POWERS

The tradition in this country regarding the existence of such persons and the possibility of individuals acquiring supraphysical and supramental powers is of hoary antiquity, as every student of Indian history and culture knows. There is no denying this fact and it is of no use to shut one's eyes to it. Even among the relics of the Mohenjodaro civilsation we find the figure of a man (or god) in the familiar posture of a "yogi". I do not mean to suggest by this that every illiterate and poverty-stricken itinerant juggler that one sees in Indian villages and towns is a "yogi" possessing occult powers, but I do maintain that even under modern conditions, which are not at all conducive to the cultivation of the powers latent in the human mind (or soul, whatever you may call it), you will find occasionally (not only in India and other parts of the civilised world, but even among savage tribes) persons who are able, in some mysterious way, which is not yet capable of satisfactory explanation, to defy the known laws of the physical world as well as of the human mind

A QUEER EXPERIENCE

A good deal of support to my suggestion that behind the Rope Trick is the power possessed by the juggler of creating an illusion in the minds of the members of his audience, by means of suggestions repeatedly thrown out by him in the course of the performance, is lent by the fact that more than one eye-witness of the performance has stated with convincing truth that where photographs were taken of the performance the prints had failed to show either the boy climbing up the rope or the rope hanging unsupported from the sky. Thus in the case of Col Bernard, ex-Chief of the Calcutta Police, who has already been referred to above as having witnessed the Rope Trick, it is stated by a friend of his that when the Colonel proceeded to develop the negatives of the photographs he had taken of the trick, he discovered to his astonishment that "neither the juggler nor the rope had moved at all. The photographs of the ascending rope, of the boy climbing it and of the man following him were simply blanks, showing the details of the courtyard and nothing else. Nothing whatever had happened, but how in the name of all that is wonderful had the impression been conveyed to two hard-headed matter-of-fact Englishmen!"

Thurston, the well-known American illusionist, who visited India in 1905, is reported to have had the same experience. He, along with his valet and a friend, saw the trick performed before the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, but, according to the friend, "the camera registered a man with a rope in his hand in the act of throwing it up. The rest of the snapshots taken when we saw or thought we saw the boy going up and when the juggler himself followed, showed the juggler standing quietly and evidently talking. These photographs exist." A few days earlier they had been present at a performance of the trick at Delhi, but not understanding what the juggler was saying, had not followed his movements They saw the juggler standing and talking and the boy sitting quietly for some time, then getting up and walking away to some distance. Repeated snapshots with a camera showed only what they then saw and not what the rest of the spectators swore they saw.

POWER OF SUGGESTION

Other cases too, of similar. Failure of the camera to record the vital scenes of the trick may be cited from the experiences of other eye-witnesses of the Rope Trick. All such experiences only go to show that what was supposed to be seen by them was something different from what was really happening. The unreal scenes they saw, or rather they thought they saw, must, therefore, be accounted for by some illusion created in their minds. If this be granted, who else than the principal juggler could have been the instrument of the creation of such an illusion? It was he, who throughout the performance was most active in throwing out suggestions to the spectators by loudly intonated words as well as by spectacular movements of himself and his adjutants—suggestions that were bound to have their effect on the minds of the spectators. An English writer has named this power of suggestion as "tone hypnotism", but, clearly, it goes beyond the faculty of mere audition and involves the faculty of vision also and this latter faculty would appear to be capable of being influenced and controlled even by gesture-language alone, without one word being uttered in the hearing of the subject. Shri Shankaracharya has made a pointed reference to the power of creating illusion 'en masse,' possessed by some adepts, in 'his Dakshinamoorti Stotra' (Hymn to Shiva). In this highly philosophical poem he illustrates the basically illusive nature of the physical world which we see outside ourselves, by observing that "just as a Mahayogi (i.e. a Great Yogi) conjures up before the eyes of the spectators an apparently real scene and later withdraws in at his sweet will, similarly the Atman

(Continued on Page 24)

Let us talk it over —

When the world was still engaged in a most brutal war, when famine was stalking this land, when the nation's leaders were behind prison bars and when vile progpaganda was being carried on in other countries to magnify the factional differences amongst our people, it was so heartening t hear President Kamaladevi declare the A.-I.W.C. as a non-partisan body at its annual session ir 1944.

But then, as the session progressed into second and third day and elections to the executive committee took place, one could not but fear if there was going to be a split in the A.-I.W.C. after all! Fortunately those fears were belied.

Of course there are Christian, Jain, Jew, Parsi, Sikh, Muslim and Hindu members of the All-India Women's Conference and to put it in the words of Sarojini Naidu, "Japanese, Germans, British, French were all welcome to join it, but only on one condition—that they leave communalism far behind."

This, no doubt is the true character of the A.I.W.C. and the emphasis is very timely. Nevertheless one cannot be the less anxious to know how the formation of the Muslims Women's League will affect the character and prestige of this All India body. Will some of its Muslim members be going out? Surely it's not too late to check this swerve on to the path of communalism amongst women It is high time to thrash out matters and see clearly the ultimate aim notwithstanding the temptations of 'politics and power.

*

'Inspection Day' was always a red-letter day in those half forgotten blissful school days. Not just because it brought about a thorough clean-up of school grounds and slates, not even because it meant preparing new charts and picture albums for the class room and going in best clothes to the school (at the special injunction of the teacher!).

'Inspection Day' was the only day when even the haughty and 'strict' teacher came to terms with the unruly youngsters. There used to be an unanimous effort to hoodwink the Inspector or the Inspectress whosoever it might be!

And now what fun it is to hear the outraged teachers—one's own school comrades—discuss the sense and propriety of the Inspectress' inquisitiveness to know whether the children use bodices, nickers, petticoats etc.!!

But are these questions really so irrelevant now when schooling has come to mean much more than writing and reciting? Surely it will be worthwhile to have a few view-points on this and allied questions from those who can speak from personal experience?

*

Britain had decided to have a birth rate inquiry, for which purpose one out of every twenty wives was to be questioned as to her motives for having and not having children; and when her first, second and third child was born.

In similar inquiry in India the mother will be telling when her first, second and third child died!!

—*Leela.*

Women's Page

Hostess Of No. 10 Downing Street

By Sarah James

LONDON (By Wireless).

When Mrs. Clement Attlee, wife of the Labour M. P. for Limehouse in East London, moved with her family into a Victorian house in the little village of Stanmore, probably she no more foresaw herself as a Prime Minister's wife within fourteen years than the local residents foresaw that Stanmore would grow into a prosperous suburb of Greater London, with factories and airfields and modernistic villas. Mr. Attlee's quiet and retiring wife may look back from Downing Street with nostalgia at the busy hectic days she spent at Heywood, his home, just as old Stanmore people sign for the sleepy community life when Stanmore really was the village it is still called.

For the slim, gray-haired Violet Helen Attlee, who looks much less than her fifty years, has always shunned the limelight and carried on quietly with her own job, looking after her family.

"I've never mixed much in politics," she says quietly. "I've had too much to do with four children and a house to look after."

Like her husband, Mrs. Attlee comes of a well-to-do middle class family. She looks exactly what she is—a typical English wife and mother, with a typical Englishwoman's reserve.

One of a large family, Violet Millar was brought up in Hampstead. Her twin sister, Olive, is now the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir. Algernon Willis. A brother is a lawyer. It was at Oxford that this brother met Clement Attlee and, later, on a family holiday together in Italy, his sister Violet and his friend, Attlee, became engaged.

When they married in 1922, Mr. Attlee was unpaid Parliamentary private secretary to the leader of the Opposition, Ramsay MacDonald. On £2,400 a year—the salary of a member—they began life very simply in a small house. By the time they moved to Heywood in Stanmore, Clement Attlee had his foot on the political ladder and the children had arrived. And by the time the children were older and less trouble the war came, and with it the endless drugery of housekeeping.

"She knows what the working woman's troubles are, all right," remarked an aged Stanmore resident, sunning himself outside his little shop. "She comes down here on her bicycle every day and does her shopping and stands in the queue like everybody else—and if you ask her to come back and get her stuff at the back of the shop she refuses."

Few workers at party headquarters have ever seen her. Those who have, say, "She's very charming, but always too busy with the family and she hates publicity." One secretary remembers an obviously harassed woman sitting next to her at a long defense meeting, who murmured: "Oh dear, I must get back to put the joint in the oven." It was Mrs. Attlee.

"Very kind she is," said a ticket collector at Stanmore subway station, the last stop out of London. "At Christmas she'd always send down something for us to drink—us that was on duty I mean."

Another Christmas story is told by the housekeeper Mrs. Attlee managed to get two years ago after four years without help of any kind.

"Rodney, my 16 years-old son and I live upstairs," said Mrs. Ellen Bursell. "We never hang our stockings up at Christmas, and thought nothing of it, but in the morning when Rodney got up, there, hanging on his door handle, was a fat, round stocking Mrs. Attlee had filled for him. And she often sends him to the pictures along with the children."

The Stanmore house stands back from London Road with a long garden behind, with fruit trees, a tennis court which they have not had time to keep up lately, and sixteen chicken's pecking happily all over the lawn.

The house is conventional, with gables, thick ivy and high comfortable rooms. The furniture is rather shabby, for, with a growing family, there are few coupons for slip covers or curtains.

One of the rooms is a small study where Mr. Attlee did his own typing and smoked his plain pipes. Mrs. Attlee seldom smokes, but she is a great reader and a keen theatregoer.

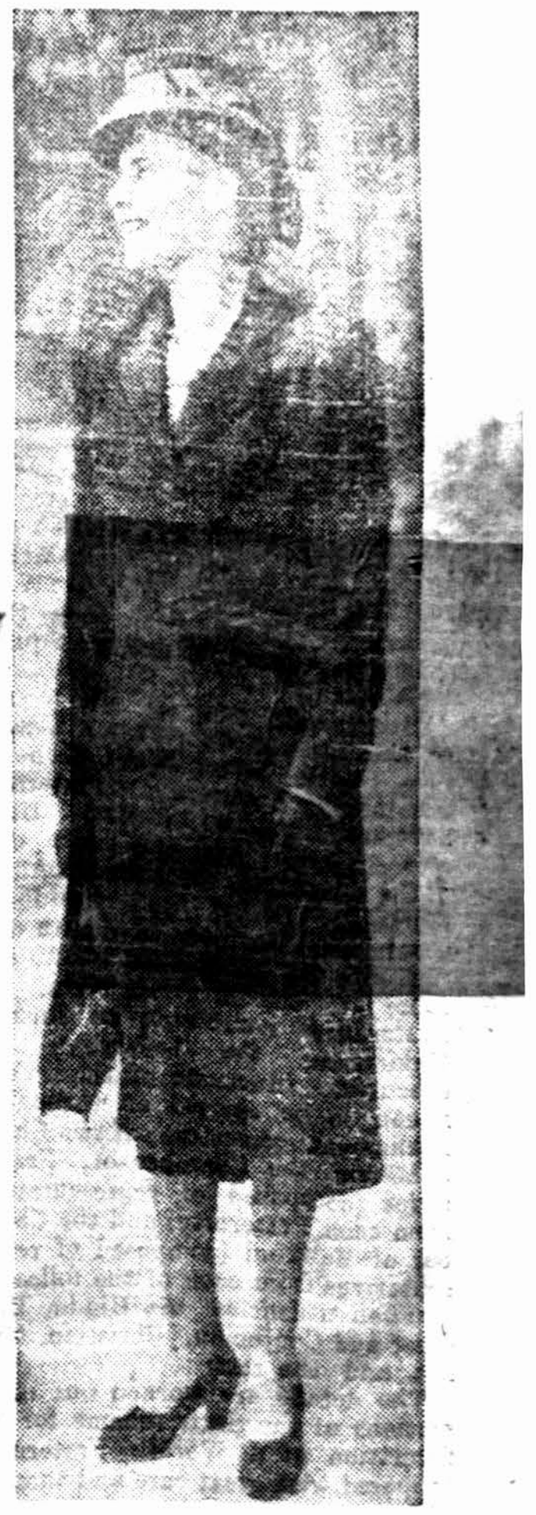
In the drawing room are rows of books—Jane Austin, Dickens and other classics and lots of photographs, including one signed by President Truman, given to Mr. Attlee at Potsdam, and one of the King which was a Christmas present. Also, there are groups of the children

Janet, the eldest, very like her mother, is 22 and a section officer in the Woman's Auxiliary Air Force, which she joined as a private 'Felicity, less reserved, with a mop of short brown wavy hair, recently returned from her nursery training school in the country. Martin, now overseas with the Merchant Navy, is 17, and like his father has a beaming smile and a passion for politics and the underdog. And last, there is the round-faced tomboyish, 15-year-old Alison home from her private school at Salisbury in her schoolgirl's uniform.

Completing the family is the kitten, Whiskey, who went along to No. 10 as the Downing Street cat, and Ting, an ancient but beloved Welsh terrier.

Mrs. Attlee's war work in Stanmore seems incredible when her family duties without domestic help are considered. She was local commandant of the Red Cross, and has spent every Tuesday night for the whole period of the war at a rest centre for bombed-out persons in Harrow. She drove a mobile canteen one day a week. When a bomb fell in the field behind the houses she was first out with her first-aid kit to see what she could do. And, as president of the local war savings group she spent long hours every week collecting pennies in Stanmore. Even on the morning after the Labour landslide she was counting the money in the nursery while reporters rang the doorbell to interview the new Prime Minister's wife.

Mr. Attlee and her daughters



Violet Attlee

are likely to bring to Downing Street a great deal of that cosy, familiar home atmosphere to which the Prime Minister used to return gratefully for rest and relaxation even if he did sometimes help get the breakfast or turn his hand to mending some household implement in his upstairs carpenter's shop.

Complexion Care

So the sweating days are over and here is the cold season with the biting wind! Precaution is any day better than cure even in such seeming trifles like cracks on the lips and chaffed hands and feet.

Olive oil masage an hour or two before a hot bath is a good standby in cold season. Even pure cocoanut oil would do if you add a pinch of turmeric powder to the oil before applying it to the body.

For complexion of the face sesame paste in milk will be delightfully soothening. Put two teaspoonful of sesame seeds in a little quantity of milk and leave overnight to soak in the milk. Grind it to a paste in the morning. Add two teaspoonful milk to the paste, warm it slightly and rub gently all over the face. Allow to dry and wash with warm water and gram flour or soap. Use soft cloth for drying the face lest you irritate the skin.

Clarified honey is good for cracks on the lips or palms. Add two drops of scented oil to one ounce of honey, mix well and apply the mixture to the lips every day leave for a while and wash with warm water.

Leeds!

An English comedian who prided himself on his ability to speak the Scottish dialect like a native, was invited to a dinner party by an Edinburgh man.

During the evening the comedian told some stories in his best Scots accent, and then, thinking to spring a surprise on the party, he said to his host, "What part would you say I came from?"

The host looked dubious.

"Leeds?" he asked.

WORLD FRATERNITY

MANKIND A SINGLE FAMILY: BY MUHAMMAD ALI NEWAZ, B.A. pp. 59, X, with Map. (The Islamic Library, 15 College Square, Calcutta)

How would you like the months of the year to be styled, Cleanliness, Justice, Love, Truth, Honesty, Kindness, Toleration, Fraternity, Sacrifice, Fellow feeling, Unity and Equality; and the seven days of the week styled respectively, Adam, Mankind, Hindus, Jews, Buddhists, Christians, Muslims; the earth divided into so many Fraternities as there are spoken languages; all Fraternities combining to form a Federation; the legislative and executive functions of the Federation to be carried on through a Parliament consisting of two Chambers, viz, the Chamber of Fraternities (composed of representatives from each Fraternity) and the Chamber of Mankind (composed of representatives from each of the following five constituencies viz Hindu, Buddhist and Confucian, Christian, Muslim, and the rest)

The details are worked out in 44 sections of the draft scheme for the formation of a World Fraternity, prepared with great care and thought by the author, who shows from quotations from the Quran, the Gita and the Bible that the whole of Mankind forms and was intended to form but a single family. The book is an eloquent, significant, timely, and thoughtful contribution by India towards leading the other peoples on earth, to recognition of a World Brotherhood.

N. H. P

A History In Figures Of World At War

STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS, 1942/44 Publications Department, League of Nations, Geneva. Price 10/-

As a result of the termination of hostilities in Europe a great deal more statistical information has become available and, accordingly, it has been possible considerably to extend the scope of the "Year-Book" the 17th issue of which is now ready and is in fact equivalent to two normal annual volumes

The first part of the "Year-Book" is concerned with STATISTICS OF POPULATION, and includes much hitherto unpublished information concerning population and population movement. A table showing the net rates of reproduction is particularly worthy of attention, since it enables the underlying demographic trends in the different countries to be perceived, disregarding temporary fluctuations and purely transitory movements.

The second part is devoted to FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS; unemployment and employment, agricultural, mineral and industrial production, trade, prices, currencies, banking, public finance and debt and, for the first time, national income.

Several subjects which are of particular interest at the moment have been specially treated: the survey of the territorial changes which have occurred during the war; public finance and more particularly, expenditure on the war and national defence; national debts and, lastly, a summary of the currency measures taken in most countries and, especially in occupied and liberated countries. Since the data collected in most cases cover the period up to the end of 1944 and, in some cases even up to the middle of 1945, it may indeed be said that the "Year-Book" presents a history, in figures of a world at war, from the demographic, econon ic and financial standpoint.

On such matters as territorial changes affecting Ethiopia, the frontiers of Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya or Bolivia, or the Soviet-Polish territorial problems and the successive territorial modifications in Roumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia—to mention a few cases only—the "Year-Book" provides objective information regarding the main changes which have occurred more particularly during the war. Incidentally, in many cases, these changes have been purely transitory in character.

No country, whether or not belligerent, has escaped the rising tide of public expenditure. Thus, during the year 1944, the United-States expenditure for the war was about Dol. 250 million daily, and the United-Kingdom £ 14 million (that is to say, Dol. 56 million).

The expenditure—often of an extra-budgetary character—which various countries have been obliged to meet as a result of their occupation—(occupation costs, clearing deficits, etc., is now beginning to be known. Thus in Belgium, the actual occupation costs amounted, from May 1940 on July 1944, to 71,500 million francs, while other expenditure in favour of the occupying Power—chiefly creditor clearing balance—totalled 65,400 million francs. In the case of Denmark, the occupation costs up to March 1944 amounted to 2,800 million kroner and the financing of the clearing to nearly 2,200 million kroner. Finally, as regards France, the occupation costs from 1940 to 1944, are estimated as not far short of 700,000 million francs, and the clearing deficit at nearly 170,000 million francs.

Whatever method has been adopted for meeting expenditure, practically no country in the world has been able to avoid a great increase in the national debt.

The considerable changes brought about by the war in the economic and financial situation of various countries—the greatly increased importance of the Government sector in the national economy and the intensification of production—are also shown by the statistics of NATIONAL INCOME which the "Year-Book" presents in detail for eight States.

THE GHANDHIAN WAY

BACK TO SANITY By Y. G. KRISHNAMURTI.

As Dr. Rajendraprasad points out, in the preface the outstanding problem facing the world is to define the relations between individuals and individuals, the individual and the state, and the states and states.

The Gandhian way to sanity requires that if civilisation is to survive, it must replace hatred by love, exploitation by service, domination by cooperation, right by duty, acquisition by renunciation, coercion by consent, enforced obedience by self-imposed discipline and imposed submission by voluntary surrender. In the book under review, the author has tried to place this concept in the setting of current western thought. The subject is discussed in nine chapters. The book though learned is written in a somewhat heavy style, which circumstance and the price of the book (Rs. 5-8-0) may stand in the way of its becoming a peoples' book.

N. H. P.

POETICAL POLITICS By LATA K. PANJABI. As. 14 PUNKUL PUBLISHING HOUSE. Bombay, 1.

This book contains 57 poems by the gifted authoress on subjects ranging from Churchill to Mosquito. All the subjects are treated with a delightful and non-malicious flippancy. A perusal of the book is a good remedy for spleen or liver ailments. May the authoress live long to poke innocent fun at our celebrities, for the good, not only of the public, but perchance also of the celebrities themselves.

N. H. P.

The Oxford University Press announce publication on 20 November of "Picture of a Plan." This little book is written by Minoo Masani and illustrated by C. H. G. Moorhouse—author and illustrator of "Our India." It tries to show the changes in daily life that may be expected if the Bombay Fifteen-year Plan is put into effect.

I DID SEE THE ROPE TRICK

(Continued from Page 22)

(or human soul) projects from within the depths of its own being the physical world, enjoys it for a while under the delusion that it is a real thing, and then withdraws it within itself." If the Shankaracharya had not been an eye-witness of such a unique performance as is indicated in this passage from his writings, he must have had very strong grounds for entertaining the belief that adepts capable of conjuring up such visions for others to see were existing in his days.

TESTIMONY BY MAXIM GORKY

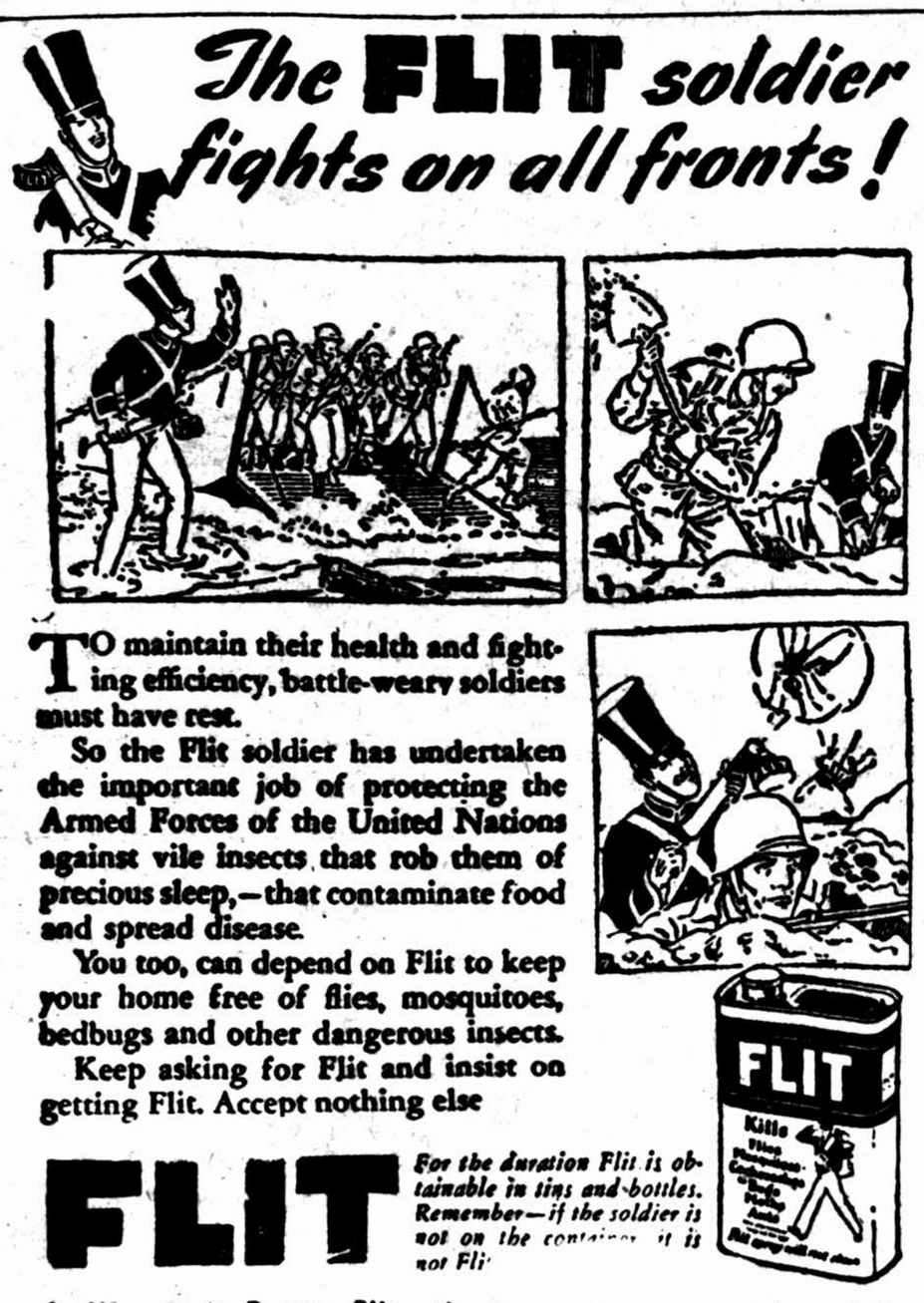
I cannot close this study of the Rope Trick better than by reproducing here, for the benefit of such sceptics as might still remain unconvinced of the existence of Indian adepts, the following account, from the pen of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the distinguished American savant, artist and philosopher, of an amazing experience which the late Maxim Gorky, the noted Russian author, had in an encounter with a Hindu Yogi in the Caucasus:

"I . . recollect how once at a friendly gathering Gorky revealed, quite unexpectedly for many, another interesting side of his character. He spoke about Yogis and various psychic phenomena whose house is India. Some of the guests suspiciously looked at Gorky who kept silent, and they apparently awaited his severe criticism. But his resume amazed many. Kindled with an inner radience he said;

'The Indians are a great people. I will tell you of my personal experience. Once in the Caucasus I met a Hindu, about whom many remarkable stories were circulating. At that time I was rather inclined to doubt. At last we met and what I will tell you I saw with my own eyes. He threw a long thread and threw it up into the air. And to my surprise it remained hanging in the air. Then he asked me whether I would like to look at an album and what pictures I would like to see I said I would like to see pictures of Indian cities. He gave me his album and looking at me said, "Please look at these pictures of Indian cities"

The album contain polished brass-sheets on which were reproduced beautiful views of different cities, temples and other views of India. I looked over the entire album and returned it to the Hindu. He smiled and said, "Well, you have seen views of India"; then he blew at the album and returned it into my hands inviting me to look at it again. I opened the album and to my surprise found only polished plates without any pictures whatsoever. These Hindus are indeed remarkable people What refined thought!"

Part of this article appeared in the Poojah Number of "The Orient Illustrated Weekly."



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ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

In the name of democracy—Art goes to men of means—New artistes and classicalstandards—Disregard of the right authority—The way to democratisation——Art leaving Festivals—Theatre goes ahead—Music and the All-India Radio.

The 'golden age of democracy' has also dawned in the realm of Indian music, dance and acting. It has shifted production and consumption to a new order of artistes and new clientele respectively. If interpreted in the sense of wider distribution, the term "democracy" in art will appear to be a misnomer. Music and dance, which are introduced as classical in contrast to light varieties, are claimed by aristocracy as its monopoly. They are thus withheld from the vast bulk of the people who have a birthright to the cultural benefits accruing from them.

ABSURD PRINCIPLE

India is guided, in the matter of democratisation of art, by an absurd principle that the aesthetic sensibility is a gift to which only "men of means" are entitled. Art appreciation is never repelled by poverty. The process of democratisation has distinctly failed to stimulate distribution on a wider scale. The reasons are not obscure. Those who are posing as champions of "art for the people" themselves have restricted the circulation of art to the cultural coteries and aristocratic groups. In the heyday of capitalism art and literature should not be expected to deviate from the track of wealth. The people working in the fields and factories have to wait for the dawn of democracy which would be real and would embrace all the aspects of life.

Having left the people in the camps of social segregation, the protagonists of democratisation have proceeded in the opposite direction—the direction of artistes. They have succeeded in releasing music, dance and acting from their safe anchorage with the hereditary exponents and life-time votaries and have kept them open to everybody as subjects of study like physical culture. Consequently social status, political affiliations and educational attainments have come to take the place of talent and aptitude as the qualifications for art as a career, and the fine arts like music, dance and acting have emerged from their ordeal democratisation as fashions, society arts and means of entertainment

IN THE PAST

In the hands of the hereditary exponents and life-time votaries music and dance are known to have attained a high level of their technique. The artistes were professionals or in a few cases devotees. The former aimed at proficiency in order to maintain their prestige. The latter were inbued with the spirit of dedication of the best in art to the Supreme Being. Life-long practice of art was common to both. The high technique of music and dance was elaborated by the great masters among them, but it is now found as antiquated and, therefore, requiring modernisation by those who should first gracefully renounce their title as "artistes" and learn how to appreciate it from some hereditary masters.

The question is frequently asked whether the complex technique of dance and music was appreciated by a large number of the people in the olden days. The reply ought to be in the affirmative. The development of art is always determined by the demand for it. The classical music and dance in their complex technique had a much wider clientele as lately as the pre-British age. Art-appreciation is not beyond the understanding of average man. In the modern times there are several educated persons who are able to enjoy sports and games and discussions on international politics, but they are not trained to appreciate the classical arts of their own country. The past should not be judged in the light of the present.

AMETEURISM AT WORK

The high Technique, which is the mark of distinction of the Indian arts of music and dance is still practised and imparted to pupils by the accredited professionals and life-time votaries, but it is now exposed to the dangers of "society arts"—light varieties and "art for charity's sake"—which are the products of democratisation. The rivals of the high technique have brought in the field an army of artistes who generally fall in the category of half-baked amateurs and semi-professionals and who have no fixed standards of art, but have ambition to outshine and even supercede the great masters among the professionals and others to whom art is a life-long devotion.

There are amateurs who do not live upon art but have taken to it as a life-long and serious pursuit. They are generally guided by definite standards and are in search of the highest in art. Such amateurs should be held in reverence and emulated by those who are in hurry to learn music or dance within the minimum period and to earn the applause of the uncritical audience for their art irrespective of its merits

The art-democrats who look upon amateurism (in the sense of imperfect training) as a strong stimulus to the growth of art ought to have the conviction that everything that is presented on the variety stage is not necessarily the high art. Since the new movement is proceeding without definite aims anything that is sung nas begun to get reception as music, every dance is being accepted as classical and the parrot-like repetition of lines is taken as acting.

The democratic art-world decries the hereditary exponents as professionals, but it itself encourages polished professionalism of the traders in standardless art. A front-rank Dhrurapad singer will find it difficult to get audience, but a screen star or a singer whose stock consists of film-songs light varieties is able to command a vast clientele. A veteran Kathak will find a successful rival in a semi-professional and artistocratic pupil of his third generation school. The Rasadharis of Vraja have to struggle for sustenence, but a half-trained society artiste who presents ugly imitations of their dances draws twenty-five rupees for a single seat in the front row. Partiality, prejudice and perversion of the popular task which have led to the vulgarisation of art are the evils of the movement of democratisation.

PITFALLS NOT AVOIDED

The heavy technique of Dhruvapad and Dhawar singing lost its popularity with the growth of the Khyal Gayalal and is, at present, confined to a limited circle of its exponents and patrons. The Khyal Gayaki, which is esteemed as a leading classical school, has in the recent years found its position rendered shaky by some unhealthy forces. The film songs and light varieties which have assumed the proportions of a country wide epidemic are responsible for the erroneous popular notion that everything that is sung is music and for the birth of a prolific race of singers who are vigorously persecuting the classical music. The All-India Radio is pursuing a dual policy. It is patronising the classical music and is also patting the enemies of the latter on the back.

The dance-art of the classical type is in the same boat with music. The hereditary exponents and life-time votaries in the various provinces have retained the integrity of its high technique, but half-baked amateurs, modernists and society artistes are trying to undermine their authority and are parading pantomime, dance-non-descript and film-dance as the classical art. The democratisation has eliminated the distinction between drama and dance and is encouraging the new artistes to subordinate the technique to the costumier's craft, settings and make-up. It is ignoring the vital link between dance and music and has dispensed with the song as an unessential element of the interpretational form.

The movement for democratisation should avoid the pitfalls like the circulation of spurious or standard-less art and worship of false gods. To proceed in the right direction it should acknowledge the authority of the hereditary masters and competent life-time votaries and uphold the standards followed by them. It should pick out the gifted few from the younger generation and encourage them to study with patience and perseverence, the arts for which they have aptitudes. It should balance production with distribution on a wider scale and with deep appreciation on the part of the consumers. Democratisation should ensure the preservation of the integrity of Indian arts and their development on their own lines

"Goseva"—one of the exhibits from Mr. K. K. Hebbar's one-man show now on at the Bombay Art Society's Salon, Rampart Row.

FOR THE PEOPLE

Festivals were among the occasions when the people used to come in closer contact with art in the ancient times. They are celebrated also today but with "speeches on politics" and "entertainment" as their features. The legitimate place of the classical music and dance in them is being usurped by light music and amateurish dances. The classical arts are hardly able to secure even a small fraction of money which is lavishly spent on the celebration of some of the festivals in a city like Bombay.

"Navaratra" is one of the festivals of which art is an integral part. Songs and dances which are now detached from it and secularised are devotional and intended for the particular occasion. 'Rasa' and 'Garbi' among them are played also by men. They are presented by them during Navaratra at a few places in Bombay. This year the festival was rounded off with a special function at Kalbadevi Road on the day of Sharad Purnima. The participants, numbering over a hundred, were mainly clerks, gumastas and salesmen, but they were, unlike their invitors, unmindful of the spectators

The circular movements and steps were instinctively rhythmical and harmonious. They were punctuated by the delightful sound produced by the beats of the 'daudias'. The Rasa presented by the group demonstrated the vitality and vigour of its original form. The participants might be decried by the fastidious art-world as vulgar, but they are the people to whom the "stars of the dance-stage" and "society-artistes" ought to approach for lessons in Rasa and Garabi

THEATRE MOVEMENT

Founded with object of encouraging the amateur talent, the Lavji Cama Dramatic Competition was reorganised on a non-communal basis. Now the Committee has taken another forward step. The forthcoming "Festival of Drama", which will be held early next year, will be in four languages—Hindustani, Marathi, Gujarati and English. Recently Mr. Homi Sothna met some journalists at a tea-party and announced the programme of the next theatre season. He discussed with them the various aspects and requirements of the theatre movement in Bombay and invited their attention to the urgent necessity of the theatre-page being opened in every paper. The papers, which have made cine-pages their conspicuous and regular features, ought to accept the legitimate claim of the stage to publicity.

The co-ordination of the efforts of the various dramatic groups was rightly stressed by Mr. Sethna as one of the directions in which the theatre-movement should now proceed. In order to achieve the same and to organise a dramatic conference every year, the formation of a Central Organisation was suggested and was considered as practical. Such an organisation, if formed, will be able to help and guide the various groups represented in it. It should, to begin with, fix definite standards of acting, music and dance and also define the attitude of the amateur movement towards the professional companies

Mr. Sethna gave good news of the possibility of a municipal theatre being constructed in near future and of the Sardar Hall being so designed as to be utilised for the purpose of dramatic performances. The assurances received by him should encourage the leaders of the theatre-movement to continue their demand for theatres until the same is satisfied. Both the Municipal Theatre and Sardar Hall should be monumental and Indian in their designs and should be decorated with murals. Those in charge of designing will find in Bombay a batch of front-rank Indian mural painters. They should seek the co-operation of the latter from the beginning.

THE RADIO-FRONT

The selection of Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, Director of the Bombay Station, All-India Radio, for presidentship at the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the late Sangeet Ratna Khansaheb Abdul Karim Khan was a happy coincidence. Mr. Bokhari is an admirer of the great musician and it was during his tenure of office that the bust of latter was installed in the Bombay Station. The radio-officials should, on similar occasions, come in contact with the musicians and listeners and should personally listen to the criticism, if offered by any body, on the music-policy of the All-India Radio

The Broadcasting Department seems to have, especially after the termination of the war, turned its attention to Rural India. Mr. Bokhari is reported to have suggested to the Indian musicians to approach folk songs and rural music. Some of the classical singers selected by the Bombay Station have already taken to the light varieties like "bhavageets" and "padas" and are also allowed to present the same in their classical items. They will find it easier to accept Mr. Bokhari's suggestion. The radio-authorities have, hitherto, not responded to the persistent demand of the listeners and musicians for the improvement in the quality of the classical music broadcast by the radio; nor are they known to have worked out a plan to bring, to the mike, rural artistes for the rural programmes. Is folk-music a reply to the critics of the music-policy of the Broadcasting Department?

The explanation given by Mr. Bokhari as regards the removal of the bust of the late Khansaheb to Delhi is not satisfactory. The bust was executed in Bombay and was presented by the Memorial Committee in Bombay to the local station. If Delhi wants a bust the All-India Radio should spend for it or should find a donor, but the original bust should be returned to and replaced in the Bombay station.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"Pakistan will be the pure Quranic Government. There, man-made laws will no more supersede the laws of God and the injunctions of the Book (Holv Quran)."

—SHAUKAT HYAT KHAN, Punjab Muslim League leader, as quoted by pro-Pakistan "People's War."

*

"This would be a Muslim State."

—Mr. JINNAH, in an interview with A.P.A., defining Pakistan.

*

"Potential Emperor of Pakistan."

Pro-Pakistan Beverley Nichol's description of Mr. JINNAH.

*

"Mr. Jinnah, in a statement to the "Manchester Guardian" also declared that democratic institutions were unsuited to India."

"Muslim India", the history of the Muslim League (dedicated to Mr. Jinnah)

*

"Politicallly, Pakistan would be a democracy."....he would oppose one-party rule."

—Mr. JINNAH, in his interview with A.P.A

*

I am irresistibly reminded of the Six Blind Men of Hindustan who tried to describe an elephant by touching any one part of the body—the trunk, the flapping ears, the legs, etc. Equally fumbling are the definitions of Pakistan.

Mr. Jinnah, "the potential Emperor of Pakistan" says in one place that it would be a democracy, in another that it would be a Muslim State, while his famous diatribes against Democracy are still on record! Mr. Shaukat Hayat Khan (scion of a loyalist family, who resigned from the Unionist Ministry over a personal quarrel with the no less loyalist, Premier Khizr Hyat Khan, claims that it will be the pure Quranic Government" wherein the laws of Man will be superseded by the laws of God! Our Communist friends, on the other hand, assure us that the Leaguers themselves are wrong about their Pakistan, and that it really means a federation of Soviet Socialist republics on the Russian model. In other words they assure the Elephant that it is not an elephant at all but a fleet-footed deer. But has the Elephant itself ever seen its image in a mirror?

*

Apropos of the clean-shaven, ex-Army Officer Shaukat Hayat Khan's reference to the "pure Quranic Government", I find that this religious angle is being systematically exploited for election purposes by the Leaguers—not stopping at scandal and slander at the expense or Nationalist Muslims.

One League journal reminds the Congress Muslims that "Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali is still out of Purdah and nobody knows whether she has accepted Islam or not", while another League daily charges that "the daughter of Dr. Khan Sahib married a Christian while the son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan married a Parsi girl." The implication is that Muslim Congressmen are indifferent to the orthodox tradition of Islam.

One could easily name half a dozen prominent Leaguers who have openly flouted clear injunctions of Islam, those who were seen drinking Whiskey and Brandy in Cecil Lounge during the Simla Conference, those who have married non-Muslim wives, those whose daughters have chosen their husbands out of the Islamic fold, those whose wives and daughters do not observe purdah and may be seen drinking and dancing in the posh hotels of Simla or Mussoorie or New Delhi—or Bombay! Yes, we could name them—ALL of them!—but we won't. For only those with a bankrupt ideology use such low weapons in political warfare. Yet let this be a warning .....

Pity the poor Communists who have been so vociferously advocating Pakistan! Surely they deserved more consideration at the hands of the Muslim Leaguers. Instead the Leaguewallahs have started a "Jamiatul Ullema" or Association of Theologians—a rival to the older Jamiat which is led by patriots—with the declared aim of

"supporting the League and the Pakistan demand, and combating the dangers of Gandhism, MARXIST COMMUNISM and irreligious politics."

By the way, I notice that following the tradition of the Qaid-e-Azam who once declared in the Assembly, "I am not an Ullema," the writer of "The Muslim World" column in "People's War" has started writing. "Ullemas" instead of Ullema, committing a double plural as "Ullema" itself is the plural for "Aalim." But Mr. Jinnah has never been accused of any knowledge of Arabic, while the local commune has at least four "Ullemas" who can teach Arabic to Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Chundrigar and all the other Bombay Leaguers put together. How come, Comrade?

*

Price Of Patriotism

Here is a letter from a friend who has just been released after three year's imprisonment without trial:—

"The prison was an escape from reality. Now I am in the midst of the electioneering activity. There are even chances of my standing for the Assembly as a Congress candidate. But on the other hand is my poverty and the spectre of starvation. There is none to whom I may reveal my plight. I am called a Patriot, I am garlanded and feted, presented with addresses, but no one cares to see whether the Patriot has a pair of shoes on his feet. These are the pleasures of politics.....I feel like Rip Van Winkle—Day before yesterday I was released. Yesterday I was given a reception. Today I have four annas in my pocket....."

How many thousand young patriots pay this price for their ideals? Do we ever give them a moment's thought, while running after the big leaders who travel First, stay in plutocratic palaces, drive in limousines and have either private resources or devotees with fat bank balances?

*

News From England

And here is another letter—from a friend who has just reached England to study in one of the Universities over there. I give translations of a few extracts from it—I think it escaped the censor because it was written in an Indian language.

"The Colour Bar still persits. That is the main difficulty in the way of our getting lodgings....Here in England no one seems to be interested in Indian affairs. I looked through the papers for the last fortnight Except a few lines about the Congress Election Manifesto, the only news about India I read was the report of a lecture about Bhils who "have heard neither of the recent Great War nor of the first one of 1914-18, who are acquainted with only one world figure —Queen Victoria who comes to India in an aeroplane to look after her subjects!" I am sorry to say that this lecture was delivered by Verrier Elwin. All the papers gave prominence to it because of the emphasis it laid on the ignorance and backwardness of Indians....I read the journals representing practically all the parties—all the way from "Times" to "Daily Worker"—to acquaint myself with their views. But I find them much below the standard of our own Press in India. The British papers remind me of the cheap Urdu Press of Punjab!...."

*

Fred

Governors of provinces, like film stars, have to be publicised and "sold" to the public at the time of their appointment. The ballyboo boys of Imperialism manage to find and proclaim to the world some human and heart-warming quality about each one of them. This one has dignity, that one has charm; Lord X is the scion of an ancient historic family, Sir Y is interested in the arts, plain "Mr." Z is a people's man and his wife a homely housewife. And so it goes on!

Bengal which was supposed to have been honoured with the distinction of having the Australian "plain Mister" Casey as Governor has now been further blessed with a proletarian Governor No Sir, His Excellency Frederick John Burrows is no aristocrat. He is a "downright" Trade Unionist", a man risen from the ranks, loved by Britain's railway workers of whose National Union he has been President since 1942.

According to a friend of his, "Fred will be His Excellency, but he will stay plain Mister Burrows and so will his wife—and if Calcutta Society does not like it, it will have to lump it." There is no danger of that. Calcutta Society will LIKE what His Excellency likes and swallow it like a lump of sugar. In fact from now on, the Society dames will be reading an elementary text-book or two on British Trade Unionism to carry on conversation with Their Excellencies on the occasion of the next Ball at Fort William. Rai Bahadur Sarkarka Sevak and Khan Bahadur Khadim-e-Qadeem may even attend the next levee with hammer-and-sickle badges in the lapels of their frock coats!

But that will not change anything. Governors come and Governors go but Imperialism goes on for ever—or at least so it hopes.' The plain Mister Burrows will issue ordinances, he will continue to imprison the revolutionaries and to put down the Trade Unionists who are trying to do what he did in Britain, he will award titles to the loyalists, kiss the babies at ceremonial inspections of hospitals and Creches, Her Excellency will tend the roses in the Gubernatorial garden and change the colour scheme in the Morning Room. Indeed, that may be the only change they might cause—from mauve or purple to a pinkish shade!

For that is the unvarying law of imperialism. Individuals make no difference—it is the system that counts and endures.

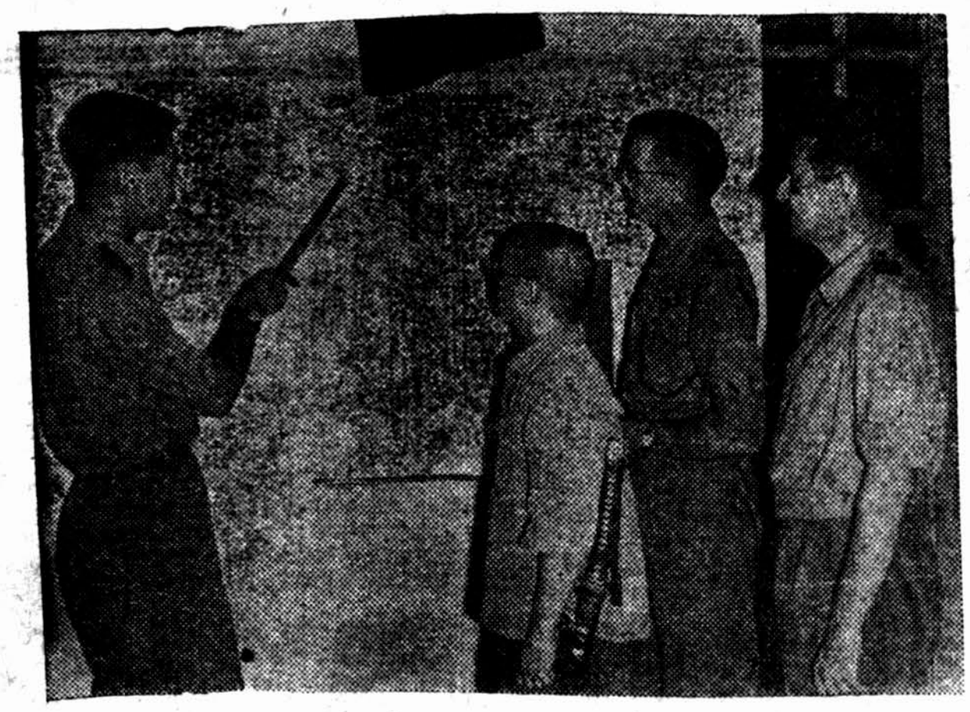
The anonymous "friend" of plain Mister Burrows has said:

"I have known Fred and his wife for 35 years. I am one of his closest friends. Consequently I can tell you what he is likely to do in Calcutta, because his views are my views. If facts about Bengal are as we understand them—the rich collaring all food furnishing themselves with nice black-market stuff, while millions starve—then Fred's first move will be to wipe out all that. He has told me that himself."

The facts about Bengal are not exactly there. True the rich are and have been collaring the food *while* millions starved, but behind these exploiters and profiteers stands a system that breeds them, fosters them and keeps them going strong. And Mr. Burrows SHALL not, indeed he CANNOT, wipe out all that! His acceptance of the appointment implies that from now on he is a part of the great machinery of Empire.

Poor plain Mister Burrows!

Britain Makes Indian Soldiers Fight For French Empire!



The present situation in South-East Asia pretty well exposes the Allied war aims. Both in Indo-China and Indonesia Britain is trying to win back their lost Empires for the French and the Dutch respectively. What makes the position most galling to India is that Indian soldiers are being used to crush the people's resistance to the reimposition of the old shackles.
The pictures above throw a revealing light on the prevailing confusion in Indo-China. (Left) Capt. A. I. Akram, Frontier Force Rifles, explaining the position to the Commander of a sector of Saigaon, Lt. Col. E. D. Murray, OBE 10th Gurkha Rifles; Lt. Yoshiaki Shoji, Jap Liaison Officer and to Maj. M. M. L. Besson, French Liaison Officer. (Right) Men of 20 Indian Division examine weapons and uniforms of two French Air force men.

The Radio ether is pristine pure and is not to be sullied by any obscene, indecent or profane language.

The cu'prit is liable to be punished with fine and prison. But prevention is better than cure and there are watch dogs more alert than Cereberus ever wakeful and vigilant to assay, filter and cut all that is not to the liking of the prude Grundies.

You Can Now Say 'Damn' On The BBC

By Kenneth Ullyett

Legally there is no penalty if you say something rude at the B.B.C. microphone when your turn comes to broadcast. Thousands of Servicemen who have broadcast from overseas in the "Calling Home" programmes could have worked off some temper by saying something "blue" when they were facing the microphone and about 15,000,000 unseen listeners. But they didn't.

G.I.'s, and indeed any American broadcasters, lay themselves open to two years' imprisoment or a £2,500 fine, or both, for violating Section 326 of the Federal Code, which says that: "Nobody shall broadcast any obscene, indecent or profane language."

America's idea of indecency is even narrower than that of the B.B.C.'s Mother Grundy. These words are banned on U.S. radio but permitted here: Belly, belch, vomit, diarrhoea, pimples, pregnancy, pus, eruptions, scabies, phlegm and "ruddy." It was an epidemic of medical announcements in a U.S. advertising programme for a patent medicine which shocked the listening public into being very reticent about bodily matters!

I challenged a U.S. Federal official on this decency question when he visited the B.B.C.

"Suppose," I asked, "I wanted to give readings from the enexpergated version of 'Lady Chatterley's Lover,' or 'Fanny Hill'? Could I do it?"

"Oh, no," he said, shocked. "But nobody would want to do that."

"Suppose I broadcast an appeal for a sweepstake, or for dope. What would happen?"

"You would be cut off the air at once."

"And yet there is supposed to be no official censorship of U.S. radio."

"The station and even the station engineers might get fined for allowing such material to be broadcast, so they would switch you off."

On these points the U.S. Communications Act is much more complex and indeed hypocritical than anything our precious Whitehall administrators could devise.

B.B.C. Latitudes

B.B.C. limits are more practical, even though lacking in common sense. They used to show a card to every variety artist. It reads "No gags on drink, Scotsmen, Welshmen, Chinamen, clergymen or medical matters." That was before the war. Just a few months of the "Bells of St. Clements" A.E.F. Programme broadened the B.B.C.'s mind—but radio producers have had the unenviable job of censoring variety shows just before they go on the air.

Jean Melville, formerly a B.B.C. accompanist, sat through an audition of two popular cross-chat comedians while joke after joke was cut from their act. After half-an-hour everything "blue" had been deleted—and there was nothing left to broadcast! They just walked out of the studio.

Yet this act had been given in its entirety not only at West-end cabaret but at variety halls all over the country.

A new technique has grown up among some broadcasters who fear that their quips will fall flat unless there is some smut behind them: they use the let-out of the double-entender. They believe in "Evil be to him who evil thinks," and "to the pure all things are pure."

'Damn' Now Fancied

"Damn" has now been passed by the B.B.C. for radio plays, but not for variety or other shows. Shakespeare's "this is a bloody business" may now pass, but nothing worse. Nor does the average radio listener want it. There is quite enough crudity in everyday life, and the radio should be a safe thing to which the entire family may listen without risk of embarrassments.

Hell, damn, Jesus, nigger, greaser and wop are banned for ordinary broadcasts. Quips such as "nudism helps a girl to get a lot off her chest" are frowned on.

An unemployed workman, invited to give a radio talk, was switched off in the middle of a broadcast because he did not stick to the script. He did not, of course, broadcast anything undesirable, but the B.B.C. could not take the risk of anybody, no matter how trustworthy, diverging from a censored script. A certain woman play-producer at Broadcasting House must have had red cheeks when she "subbed" "Sailors of Cattaro" for broadcasting. "Christ" as an expletive was changed to "rotten." "Goddam" and "scrabs" were taken right out. There were some sexy expressions in this play which shocked the good lady enough to make her wield her blue pencil.

Immorality of any kind, and particularly effeminacy in men, are banned. The "Yes, she's my brother" type of joke is all very well for the variety stage but is far too involved for family reception on the radio. Too many "hallelujah's" in a dance tune are banned, as was the entire lyric of "Love Thy Neighbour."

Yankee Straight Lace

In many ways we are luckier than American listeners, who have all their major broadcasts censored. The biggest radio chains in America refused to handle laxative advertising programmes for several years until a financial slump compelled them to accept programmes from manufacturers of certain patent medicines. A young couple switching on the radio for some romantic dance music would be embarrassed by an intimate description of the physical havoc wrought by constipation. Coy women announcers broke into musical programmes with "If nature forgets, remember to take—" Even Rudy Vallee compered a Radio City broadcast featuring a couple huddled together in the romantic moonlight. To a soft background of violins murmuring the Moonlight Sonata, the man whispered, "Darling, if you're constipated, take ——'s Yeast."

No wonder there was the inevitable reaction and the influx of prudery which now makes U.S. radio sound more prim and foolish than when it was uncensored.

Red Tape On The Blues

Protests have been made to the B.B.C. that during the first years of the war the "blue" limits were relaxed on variety shows, and that now Regional broadcasting is restored it is high time we swept our programmes clean. Constant listeners aver that the amount of smut now broadcast is negligible, and that, on the contrary, programmes are veering round once again to dullness. Some people in a genial mood are not averse to listening to a *risque* story, but the place for this sort of thing is between intimate friends, and not in the millions-wide circle of radio listeners wherein undesirable material may reach all members of a listening family.

Regional programme producers are now responsible each for their own programmes, but there are central listening panels at the B.B.C. H.Q. in London: if "blue" material does accidentally get by, there is an instant remedy, and both radio artist and B.B.C. producer are penalised.

"Yes, my dear. The Doctor's going to specialize. In future he's only tak. hiccough patients."

"I pay two hundred guineas for not beautiful piano and you only play in the middle of it!"

"That's your late husband isn't it?" "Yes: We didn't get on. I never discovered how he liked his eggs."

"The papers said as 'ow 'e was incognito, but 'e looked quite sober to me."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Isn't he a cute little boy? He is only seven and see what he can do. He cleans daddy's bicycle and he is now oiling the hub. He can ride it too, but mother won't let him. He is so engrossed that the baby sister whom he has been told to mind, toddled back into the kitchen. She was very thirsty. There was a pot of water and a tumbler by its side. She drank her fill and spilled the rest and was happily rolling the pot on the floor when mother came in . . . . .

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(Right) B. F. Ferreira.

(Below) A. G. Desai.

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